THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,118—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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S. S. "PENINSULAR."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to take Passengers on Board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 13th May. The steamer will sail at 6 p.m.

Heavy Baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th May.
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th „
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	22nd „
B.I. SUTLEJ	42.5	800	W. D. Worcester	29th „

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on	
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May	1890.
PO	—	—	1st June	1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June	1890.
SINGAPORE	6,000	800	10th July	1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. [illegible] will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay,
8th April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April,. 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. andall Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route.*

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.,	Rs. 65	0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	„	„ 40	0
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TO BE LET DURING THE RAINS.—The very desirable, airy, and well-appointed Upper Flat, (partly furnished) over Hoar and Co.'s premises. Apply as above between 1 and 4 p.m.

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Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs. 165
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Square Piano, by Soundy	„ 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	„ 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„ 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	„ 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	„ 900
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
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LAUBENHEIM.	HOCHHEIM.	JOHANNISBERG.	FINE MOSELLE.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	Fine, full flavour.
Bottles......Rs. 18 8 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 10 8	Bottles......Rs. 26 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 14 0	Bottles......Rs. 45 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 24 0	Bottles......Rs. 34 0 Per doz. cash Half Bottles. „ 18 8
GEISENHEIM.	NIERSTEIN.	SPARKLING WINES.	SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	Very soft and good bouquet.	Superior Hock. Delicate flavour & bouquet.	Very fragrant.
Bottles......Rs. 22 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 12 0	Bottles......Rs. 29 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 15 8	Bottles......Rs. 39 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 21 0	Bottles......Rs. 38 0 Per dozen cash. Half Bottles. „ 21 0
STEINWEIN.	LIEBFRAUMILCH.	FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.	FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.	A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	The very finest wine of its kind.	Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.	Bottles......Rs. 35 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 18 8	Bottles......Rs. 46 0 Per doz. cash. Half Bottles. „ 24 8	Bottles......Rs. 46 0 Per doz. cash Half Bottles. „ 25 0

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Thus people say about

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

WAS used with perfect success by Thousands during the late epidemic of Influenza Fever in Bombay. Its effects are certain, sure, and never-failing in all cases of Remittent, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, Chills, Dumb Ague, and all diseases arising from MALARIA.

AGENTS WANTED! AGENTS WANTED!! AGENTS WANTED!!!
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; Special Terms to Merchants, &c.

F. S. MADON AND CO,

MARKET, SHAIK MEMON ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
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500 „ do.	Rs. 65.

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Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex,* equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home withoue them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its courst for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
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REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
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HER EXCELLENCY
LADY HARRIS, C.I.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

SEASON'S DRESS. NOVELTIES.
SPECIALITIES. STYLES. UNSURPASSED.

DRESS HOMESPUNS.	BENGALINES.
All Wool. In natural Tones, Checks and Flecks. Beautifully Soft and Light. Refined Dyed Dresses. Latest Shades.	Leading Material, Plain and Fancy. All the Art Shades for Day and Evening Wear.

WASHING DRESSES, a most charming and varied Selection for Ladies and Children.

THE NEW PATTERNS ARE NOW READY.

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DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
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TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to u direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

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Merchants and Manufacturers,
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SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India [illegible] avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
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BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20
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WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

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THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

DURING ALTERATIONS, the RINK will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only. Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

THE S. S. "GULF of MEXICO" has arrived from MOULMEIN with a full CARGO of TIMBER in Squares and SCANTLINGS, and is now at anchor in the Stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, pay FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay. And unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Acting as Agents for Master and Owners of the S. S. Gulf of Mexico.
7th May, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 451 for one share bearing No. 231 of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Ld., standing in the name of CULLIANJEE DEWCHUND is missing. No one should negotiate in. A reward will be paid by the undersigned to anyone who will bring the receipt to him.

GORDHANDAS BHUGWANDAS,
at Goculdas Canji,
Kalbadavie, No. 200.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A Dividend at the rate of Rs. Twenty (Rs. 20) per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1889, declared at the 16th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company held on the 17th ultimo, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 14th inst. on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
HIRALAL TRIBHUVANDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PANDURANG BHIMRAO, late of Bombay, Hindo inhabitant, deceased.

SATYABHAMABAI, widow of the said deceased, RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE DUBASH and DINNANATH VISHNU MADGOWKAR, the Executors named in the Will.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODI,
The 6th day of May, 1890.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

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LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3; Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું૦
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any time before the auction to Messrs. Cursetjee & Co. Secunderabad or to the undersigned.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December. 18-9, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.
SIR SALAR JUNG'S ESTATES,
GRAND AUCTION SALE,
FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order, comprising—

Teams.
Pairs.
Single Horses for riding and driving. Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.

Precise time and place of Auction will be notified hereafter.

Enquiries for private sale may be addressed at any time before the Auction to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Secunderabad, or to the undersigned.

F. BEAUCLERK, Capt.,
Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates.
Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees ten per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rupees two per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th May next, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re.	a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1	2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0	14	"
† PEKOE	0	13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0	12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0	10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0	8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all charges*, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

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CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST unpacked a bran new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Bran new handsome and light English made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A new English-built circular fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

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BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 3 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. iety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Whoever from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.

Trial orders solicited.

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NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,0
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

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SANITARY TOWELS
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SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
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Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
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Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 1
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 3-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion........................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 3½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RU

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMEN

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	210	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,325
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	830
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	103
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	490
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	147
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	710
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	965
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	453
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 8-30 to-11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Karachi ; Gulf of Mexico (s), Moulmein ; I. M. S. Investigator, Colombo ; and Ladakh (ship), New Castle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg, &c. ; and Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd May, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 88.127.

LOST.—Jeremiah Joseph, residing at the Kurruck, reports having dropped a purse, containing Rs. 30, while at the Crawford Markets on Tuesday last.—Yeshwunt Dewjee, residing at Gaumdevi, reports having dropped two stamped bonds, valued at Rs. 50 each, somewhere about Arthur Road, on Tuesday last.

ARYA SOOSHIKSHIT MANDALI.—A new Hindoo dramatic club, under the name and style of the Arya Sooshikshit Mandali, performed at the Bombay Theatre at Grant Road on Sunday last a play, entitled the "Sangit Virmani," before an audience, which was composed chiefly of respectable persons of the Hindoo and Parsi community. The company deserves credit for its enterprise, and we would advise the members to persevere.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—Mr. F. C. Mehta, proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, Hornby Road, reports that during Tuesday night the lock on the door of his press was wrenched off and a bunch of keys, twelve in number, and a packet of blank visiting cards, collectively valued at Rs. 2-4, were stolen.—Another unsuccessful attempt was also made to wrench off a lock on the door of a piece-goods shop, immediately opposite the Press, on the same night.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, applied for an adjournment before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the cases in which Messrs. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and Proctor Sims charge one Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb with defamation. His Worship granted the application, making the cases returnable on the 6th or 7th proximo.

THEFT OF SAWS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Constable Good, charged a sawyer, named Sittaram Manajee, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two saws, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Bala Ramjee, a sawyer, residing at Muddonpoora. The complainant, on the 5th instant, missed the two saws in question from the place where he was working, at the construction of a new building, at Muddonpoora, and suspected the accused, a fellow-workman, to have stolen them. On the matter being reported to the police the stolen property was traced to the possession of the accused. Sittaram Manajee, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A woman, named Cassee, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson upon two separate charges of theft before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, the former with stealing a fowl, valued at eight annas, the property of Balla Dassut, from his residence, at Curry Road, on Tuesday last, and the other with stealing a copper pot, valued at twelve annas, the property of Poonja Jeewa, from his residence, at Parel, on the same day. The accused was arrested while offering the fowl and the copper vessel for sale at the Mahim Bazaar on suspicion. Subsequently she pointed out the owners of the property from whose residences she had stolen it. Cassee, on pleading guilty to both the charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45.

March ....True till death ....Dawson.
Overture......Konig Stephan...........Beathoven.
Valse ....Les Sirenes ....Waldteufel.
Selection ...Iolanthe ....Winterbottom.
Valse ....The Birds in the Woods.Arrg. Seaman.
Galop ....Here There and Every where..................Coote.
Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—A Purdesee, named Sittaram Shrikrishna who keeps a large bullock stable at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Brewin before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with committing an assault on his wife on the morning of the 5th instant. From the statements of Vittoo Bapoo, a grain dealer, it appears that at about 6 o'clock on Monday morning he saw the accused belabouring his wife Gunga with a heavy bamboo. On remonstrating with him about his cruel treatment Sitaram ordered him away, at the same time, alleging that he would kill her. Vithoo thereupon immediately summoned a policeman to the scene, and with his assistance took the bamboo from the accused, not, however, before both her arms had been broken by the blows which she had received. She bled profusely from a cut over one of her eyes, and was severely bruised about the head. The brutal ill-treatment which she was subjected to at the hands of her husband necessitated her being conveyed to hospital, where she is still lying. Sitaram was taken into custody. On being placed before his Worship yesterday he stated in his defence that he had been exasperated at the conduct of his wife, whom he had kept for ten years, and who had now left him and gone to live in a chawl near Dhobi Talao. These statements, however, were denied by the witnesses. On the application of Mr. Brewin, the Magistrate remanded the case till the 22nd instant, pending the recovery of the woman Gunga.

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

8 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Address by Rev. E. Dietz of Mangalore and Mr. G. J. Schilling. Germans specially invited.

MADRAS.

THE HOUSELESS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The anomalous position of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at this station (Ootacamund) calls for a few remarks. The former has a palatial residence constructed and fitted at great cost, the latter has to flit from this to that house whether suitable or not. To our certain knowledge this change of residence has occurred three times, and be it remembered that the Governor is here for only a portion of the year, while the Commander-in-Chief makes the station his headquarters, or in other words, his permanent abode. Besides this, there is something so undignified in the second magnate of the presidency, the first in his own department, wandering about the station in search of a residence, and taking the first that offers from sheer necessity. If it is essential that the Governor should have a house, known to the public at large as "Government House," so is it essential, we think, that the chief military forces of the presidency should have a house equally well known as the "Commander-in-Chiefs'" house. Such a designation existed in Madras for well-nigh an age, and it was a beacon to strangers who otherwise would have had to wander over the suburbs enquiring for the residence of his Excellency. Even in military stations there is the Commandant's house reserved for the officer who fills or occupies that position and pointing at once to the spot where that officer should be interviewed. In Ootacamund you have to search for the C. C.'s house as you would for a pin in a bundle of hay, thus reducing the prestige of the occupant to that of Browns, Jones and Robinson. One-half the money lavished upon *Buckingham Palace* would have provided a suitable residence for the Commander-in-Chief, but it is useless bewailing the extravagance and want of forethought which are beyond recall. What can be done, upon the principle of better late than never, is to set about building a residence for the Commander-in-Chief at once.—*South Indian Observer.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Rotherfield, 1,843 tons, Captain W McFee, cleared yesterday for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo, Mr M C Lockee as cabin and one deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 621 pilgrims on board.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Mexico, 1,998 tons, Captain G J Allan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE ship Ladakh, 1,942 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, with a cargo of 2,959 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: — Mr T W Richardson, Mr and Mrs Brigstock and two children, Mr T Rodrigues, Mr and Mrs J Burton and four children, Mr Sr. Leger Warden, and 445 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran	..	......	A	P & O S N Co.
,, C. Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
,, Taif	878	Schoumackr	E	Hajee Cassum.
,, Harewood	1664	Thompson	F	Volkart Brothers
,, John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
,, Rydal Hall	2139	Jenkius	K	E Bates & Co
,, Rotherfield	1843	McFer	L	Mackintosh & Co.
,, Emir	2620	Robson	M	K. Nixon & Co
,, C. Branch	1615	Retson	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Elton	1745	Newcomb	O	......
,, Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Q	M. Maritimes.
ALONG SIDE.				
,, Bryn Glass	1503	Bethel		......
,, L. Londonderry	1565	Arthur		......
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Poonani	......	......		Shepherd & Co
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell		B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Methley Hall	2186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Arabia	2313	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, R.Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Besagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Peninsular	2700	Wyate	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Donar	1041	Kuhn	6	Glade & Co.
,, Malwa	1694	Nantes	7	P & O S N Co
,, Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
,, Secundra	1691	Black	9	B I S N Co.
,, Ursa	1796	Phippen	12	C. Edulji.
,, N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.
,, Pemba	987	Gimblet	Ibis	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, May 4.
	Gulf of Mexico (s)	Allan	Moulmein, April 27.
	I.M.S.Investigator	Hoskyn	Colombo, April 29.
	Ladakh (ship)	Thomas	New Castle, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Hamburg, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.
,, King Arthur, Raffin, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
,, Rotherfield, McFee, for Genoa.

The steamer Malaca began to load yesterday for Aden, Suakin, Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
2	Kut sang s	Young	Hongkong, April 15,
	Duchalburn, ship	Camese	Cardiff, Dec 18.
3	City of Calcutta s	Thomas	Glasgow, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—Steamers Shahzada, Euphrates, Khedive, Rewa, and Argus.
May 3.—Steamer Strathclyde and ship Benvenue.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India*, May 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr General in Council has been pleased, to confirm Mr P Rajagopala Chari in the Office of Assist Collr and Magistrate, to which he was nominated by the Govt of Madras.

The services of Mr J J D LaTouche, BCS, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

JAILS.

The services of Surgn-Major C W Calthrop, MD Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposa of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Lieut W C C Leslie, BSC, 33rd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept :—Capt C W Harris, BSC, 4th Bengal Infantry, Commandant, Kubo Valley, Military Police Battalion :—Lieut J. Henegan, MSC, 27th Madras Infantry, Second-in-Command, Kubo Valley, Military Police Battalion ; and Lieut R M Rainey, MSC, 1st Regt (Pioneers) Madras Infantry, Commandant, Chin Frontier Military Police Levy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P. J. Melvill, Bengal S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd. class, is posted as Assist Commissioner of Merwara.

Lieut L. Impey, Bengal S C Offg Political Assist of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assist to the Politica Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieut P T A Spance, Bengal S C, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Govr-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Lieut M A Tighe, Madras S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class and Assist to the Resident, and to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

Lieut C H Pritchard, Bombay S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from Boundary duty, as Assist to the Resident., and to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr T Harris, BA, Head Master of the Govt College at Ajmere, is appointed to be principal of the College, and Inspr of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, subs pro tem and during the absence on leave of Mr F L Reid or until further orders.

Lieut B E M Gardon, Bengal S C, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Govr-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C H Pritchard Assist to the Resident at Hyderabad to be a magistrate of the 1st class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, and to invest him with all the powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st Class may be invested under that Code.

Capt J B Edwards, Bengal S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona.

Capt H E Tombe, of the 1st Battn, the Suffolk Regt, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment.

The Gvor-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev Francis Ashcroff, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland at Ulwar, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the said territories.

Surgn A S Faulkner, FRCS, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regt, Bombay Infy, is reappointed to officiate as Agency Surgn in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgn A W D Leahy, FRCS, may officiate as Residency Surgn at Hyderabad, or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Farrer, Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted furlough for twenty-one months.

Mr C A Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to act in the second grade of Postmaster-General and to officiate as Postmaster-General, Madras, during the absence of Mr Farrer, or until further orders.

Mr J Owens, of Post Offices, 1st grade, at present acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart, or until further orders.

Mr P Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, Post Office, is appointed to act in the First grade of Postmaster-General during the absence of Mr Farrer, or until further orders.

Mr A U Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr H M Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Director-General of the Post Office of India during Mr Fanshawe's absence on furlough.

Mr. L E Pritchard, Assist Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. James Taylor, Assist Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following promotions of Officers of the Account Dept are notified :—Mr. O T Barrow to officiate in Class II of Accountants-General ; Mr. E W Kellner, to officiate in Class III of Accountts-General. ; Mr. J E O'Conor to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List. Mr. F C Harrison to officiate in Class II. ; and Mr. R N Ray to officiate in Class III.

Mr. L A Massa, Supt, Post Offices 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Assist, Director-General of the Post Office of India and to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Post-Masters-General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major General Sir H H Gough, KCB, VC, Commanding the Lahore District :—Capt A V Payne, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt Wilson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Major H M E Brunker, Scottish Rifles, Assist Adjt-General, (m c) for six months, Capt A L Barrett, D S O, Bengal S C, Wing Commander, 43rd (Gurkhas) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (p a) for one year ; and Surgn-Major G Griffith, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, N W Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for one year and 180 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col A P Broome, General List, Infantry, 18th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, for one year ; Major F R Begbie, Bengal S C, 2nd Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regt (the Sirmoor Rifles), for one year ; Lieut C Hamilton, Bengal S C 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year ; Lieut E S Cooper, Bengal S C, 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; Lieut B Strachy, Bengal S C, for one year ; and Surgn Major G H Peevor, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Regt, for one year. Pension service.

Lieut G E Rogers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Probationer, Bengal S C, is permitted to proceed to England (m c.)

Captain F J Carandini, 8th Hussars, Adjutant. Behar Light Horse, is granted leave in India (p a) for 182 days.

Condr W Grindal, Sub-Eng 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, Punjab, is granted leave in India (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col J E P Mosley, Bengal S C, (p a) for six months ; Lieut H W Iles, RA, (m c) for 183 days ; Surgn-Major G S A Ranking, MD, (m c) for six months ; and Condr E G Soper, Ordnance Dept, (m c) till completion of two years' absence from duty.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt R B Hadow.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Major-General Æneas Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, vice General C W Hutchinson, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductors James Inglis, Barrack Master, Military Works Dept, and William Eyre Walker, Accountant, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Depy-Assistant Commissaries, Supernumerary.

Condr A Algar, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Depy-Assist Commissary ; Sub-Conductors Sidney James Coleman, James Russell and Thomas Johnston, Barrack Masters, Military Works Dept, to be Conductors, Supernumerary ; Sub-Condr E Highway, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Conductor ; Sergt C Perry, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 25th Feb 1890, vice Hony Lieut and Depy-Assist Commissary W Townsend Tobin, retired.

Sub-Condr C J Clarke, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, to be Conductor ; and Sergt W Whitley, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Sub-Assist Apothecary F G Henderson to second grade Assist Apothecary, will have effect from the 18th June 1889, vice first grade Assist Apothecary C Carrol, promoted.

Sub-Assist Apothecary A W W Sadlier to be second grade Assist Apothecary, from the 1st Sept 1889, vice first grade Assist Apothecary W A Heppolette, promoted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Col T A Scott, Bengal S C, to be Lieut-Col Commandant, vice Col Grace, resigned ; and Col C H Grace, Madras S C, Commandant, resigns his appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in H M's Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified : Third grade Commander J S Barrett to be Commander 2nd grade ; Mr F M Barwick, 1st grade officer to be Commander, 3rd grade ; and Mr C J C Kendall, 2nd grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

The undermentioned 3rd grade officers to be 2nd grade officers, with effect from the 1st April 1890 :—Messrs. H C E Dobbin, S D Vale, W B Huddleston, A L Beaumont, C V Grimstone, F Dobson, A R S Warden and W Minto.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A B Target, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Establishment under the Govt of Madras to that under the control of the Agents to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana and Central India.

Mr H Start, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway from the date of the departure of Capt Kunhardt, R. E., for Chatham.

Mr J M Campion, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engr during the absence of Mr J W Wright, or until further orders.

Mr T E Ivens, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Mr B G Wallis, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, are appointed to officiate as Suptg Engineers during the absence on privilege leave of Messrs E E Oliver and H A S Fenner, or until further orders.

Mr. W E Durant, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Hon. Assist Examiner of Acounts in the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Dept, is as a temporary arrangement appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr W C Rennie, Ex Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The undermentioned officers, who were temporarily employed in Baluchistan, are permanently attached to that Province :—Mr J P Cleghorn, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade ; Mr C C Knapp, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade ; Mr A Leventhorpe, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank ; Mr W E T Bennett, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank ; Mr H Humfress, Assist Engr, 1st Grade ; Mr H H Roden, Assist Engr, 1st Grade ; Mr A E Rose, Assist Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr P J Creameor, Accountant, 1st grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts in that office as a temporary arrangement.

Mr E F Jacob, Offig Depy Traffic Supt, N W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt from the date of Mr Rutherford's departure on privilege leave and until relieved by Mr G F Mathew, CIE.

Mr Samuel Essajee, Accountant, 1st grade, temporary rank, and Honorary Assist Examiner of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Depty Examiner of Acccounts in that office as a temporary arrangement.

Mr G C Wolfe, Depty Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, vice Mr. H Stuart, appointed to officiate as Manager of Railway.

Mr G A C Laval, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, s appointed to act as Deputy Examiner of Accounts during the absence of Mr Wolfe.

THE following figures show the great development of electricity in America. There are 235,000 arc lamps in use at presenting the States and 3,000,000 incandescent lamps. The number of electric motors exceeds 18,000, and there are 300 electric street railroads covering 1,500 miles of track.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, May 6.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·658	—·062	—·047	W	5	82·7	104.5	78·1	+1·2	20	...	...	1·76	—1·30a
Agra	29·633	—·116	—·087	N W	7	87·2	107·5	77·0	—1·8	23	...	...	0·53	—0·67a
Allahabad	29·632	—·037	—·095	WNW	5	89·3	110·9	74·6	—1·7	19	...	...	0·15	—0·84a
Jhansi	29·620	—·113	—·082	Calm	4	94·7	108·0	84·4	+4·3	23	...	...	0·71	—0·77b
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...
Karachi	29·712	—·130	—·067	W S W	16	79·9	89·7	74·8	—1·8	82	...	...	0·04	—2·01c
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·678	—·121	—·061	WN W	4	91·1	116·6	74·6	...	17	...	...	0·04	—0·76c
Indore	29·676	—·101	—·081	N	4	88·8	103·9	71·5	—1·7	13	...	...	0·34	—0·95d
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·673	—·061	—·079	Calm	3	86·3	108.0	74·1	—1·1	27	...	...	1·68	—1·04c
Hoshangabad	29·692	—·079	—·089	S E	4	87·9	108·5	78·6	+0·7	29	...	...	0·56	—1·24
Khandwa	29·679	—·097	—·092	N W	7	90·8	108·2	78·8	+1·3	19	...	...	0·92	—0·51c
Raipur	29·565	—·102	—·148	NNE	6	96·5	112·7	85·4	+5·9	15	...	...	0·80	—1·87d
Nagpur	29·618	—·068	—·120	N	7	96·2	114·2	83·5	+4·9	16	3	...	0·45	—2·45c
Amraoti	29·649	—·072	—·101	W	7	92·9	112·3	83·7	+6·7	11	...	...	0·59	—1·71d
Akola	29·649	—·091	—·121	N W	10	93·0	111·6	82·7	+5·2	13	5	...	0·88	—1·13c
Surat	29·753	—·071	—·096	N W	L	86·1	105·7	73·0	—2·8	37	...	...	...	—0·29d
Malegaon	29·697	—·084	—·095	N N W	10	93·5	109·3	78·1	+5·1	60	...	...	0·17	—1·47b
Bombay	29·753	—·074	—·127	W SW	9	83·6	90·2	80·2	+1·0	71	8	...	0·01	—0·86d
Poona	29·718	—·068	—·110	N W	13	87·2	107·8	74·3	+4·1	22	...	...	1·28	—1·01e
Sholapur	29·693	—·074	—·110	N W	9	88·8	111·2	80·9	+6·0	26	9	...	0·62	—1·79f
Ratnagiri	29·761	—·096	—·103	S W	5	83·8	90·4	76·9	—0·9	75	8	...	0·01	—1·02d
Belgaum	29·765	—·093	—·094	W S W	5	74·8	92·8	63·4	—3·4	73	8	...	2·35	—1·66g
Goa	29·764	—·100	...	S E	4	85·0	90·0	83·0	...	96	8	...	0·05	—0·05d
Karwar	29·785	—·088	—·096	W	3	83·6	90·3	80·2	+1·8	72	3	...	1·92	—1·55d
Mangalore	29·821	—·054	—·075	E N E	3	83·0	90.3	77·9	—1·0	83·0	8	0·18	6·81	+2·35h
Calicut	29·814	—·076	—·084	N N W	8	86·1	90·3	80·5	...	71	...	...	12·92	+1·60d
Cochin	...	...	...	N W	M	84·8	89·3	80·6	+2·3	79	10	0·08	15·55	—1·43
Bangalore	29·765	—·109	—·142	S W	7	74·4	90·8	69·8	—0·5	77	6	...	6·28	—0·39d
Secunderabad	29·652	—·097	—·171	W	8	87·0	108·3	82·7	+9·7	51	3	...	1·15	—2·32f
Masulipatam	29·632	—·100	—·190	W S W	4	89·7	100·2	84·0	+3·4	83	8	...	4·02	—4·83d
Bellary	29·705	—·083	—·113	S W	9	86·8	101·5	75·5	—1·6	55	...	...	3·70	+0·37
Cuddapah	29·696	—·035	...	W	...	84·8	107·3	77·5	...	62	1	0·07	4·95	—2·58b
Madras	29·652	—·090	—·197	S	11	86·3	89·8	83·0	+2·7	80	3	...	15·59	—9·55
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·712	—·065	—·154	W N W	11	86·2	100·7	80·7	+2·0	65	4	...	6·80	—6·87
Negapatam	29·695	—·085	—·155	W S W	7	88·3	102·1	81·4	+0·9	66	5	...	19·07	—14·81i
Colombo (6th)	29·862	—·021	—·033	S W	11	86·0	89·0	81·5	...	74	10	0·02	38·99	—4·57j

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy. a Hot wind. b Fine clear weather. c Dust haze. d Fine weather with passing clouds. e Moist and muggy. f Sultry. g Gale of wind. h Sea rising. i Very Sultry. j Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—The pressure has decreased almost rapidly during the past 24 hours throughout the whole country. Readings are very high on the Malabar Coast and very low at Raipur. The baric gradients are moderately steep in all parts of the country, and the isobars present that the weather to the eastwards of Raipur is much disturbed. The barometer reads below the average over the whole Indian region, the deficiency being very considerable in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. Abnormals show that the depression noticed in yesterday's report has considerably intensified, and its centre to-day appears to the east-north-eastwards of Madras. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Hoshangabad, Goa and Madras, and in all other districts westerly, south-westerly, and north-westerly currents obtain. The wind velocites have been above the average at Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Poona, Akola, Amraoti and Agra, and this morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Secunderabad, Poona, Bangalore, Calicut, Malegaon, Kaadwa and Allahabad. The maximum tempeature is higher than usual in most districts, and the excess appears to be very great at Neemuch, Surat, Sholapur and Negapatam. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 117° at Neemuch. Nights are generally hot in many districts, and the lowest temperature registered last night was 70° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen in the south of the Peninsula, and skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast. Light showers are reported from Cuddapah, Cochin and Mangalore, but there have been none elsewhere. Pressure is abnormally very low over the whole country, and the cloudy weather will very probably continue. As the baric gradients to the southwards of latitude 16° are steep, wind velocities will increase there. The abnormal barometric depression which now exists very near to the east-north-eastwards of Madras, has a tendency to move northwards, and will very likely occasion strong winds in the Madras Presidency, and also on and off the Coromandel Coast. Conditions appear to be somewhat very favourable for more rain on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

G. M. ROBINSON,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—3 cases printing ink and 97 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—25 cases schoolslates, E Mahomedally; 30 cases schoolslates, K Ebramjee ; 27 bales paper, A Essofally.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—9 packages medicine, N Mooljee and Co ; 25 drums neatsfoot oil, N M Ruttonsy ; 25 casks vinegar, D B Vania.

Cedar Branch s—70 packages linseed oil, W Heywood and Clark ; 10 cases glassware, F S Madon and Co ; 600 kegs paint, C Rajbhoy ; 50 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee ; 3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 176 cases windowglass, S Essajee.

Rohilla s—1 case musical intruments, Soundy and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—26 cases playing cards, Volkart Bros ; 250 cases candles, A Karrimbhoy ; 10 cases silvered sheet glass, D Bhoga; 20 casks arsinic, J Visram and Co.

Cedar Branch s—50 cases playing cards, H T H Aboo ; 50 cases candles, Lyon and Co ; 160 cases window glass, E Moortooza ; 264 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases soap, T Sumsoodin ; 8 cases soap, E S Colabawala; 10 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 15 cases soap, H M H Esmail ; 6 cases playingcards, A Thavurbhoy ; 10 cases playing cards, H S Hubib ; 42 bales papers, Volkart Brothers ; 2 cases musical instruments, Lawrence and Co ; 5 cases playing cards, M Nathabhoy ; 6 cases chimneys, S Lilladhur.

Thisbe s—4 cases note paper, K Abdool Hoosein ; 12 packages paper, M A M Shurufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—500 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday & Co ; 400 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar & Co ; 107 bales cotton, F S Punnett ; 32 bales wool, D Nagjee.

Eton s—8200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 35 drums perfumed oil, R G Hossein ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Lyon & Co ; 44 bales woollen rags, &c, N Gungajill.

Arabia s—64 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 58 cwts deer horns, and 45 bales wool, W & A Graham & Co ; 101 bales wool, J Khimjee ; 46 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 120 bales wool, M Jaitha.

Netherly Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co ; 165 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 cases woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co ; 207 cwts olibanum, A. Chaglance and Co ; 18 cwts fishmaws, R. Dhanjee and Co ; 33½ cwts gum, H. Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 62½ cwts gum, V. Madhowjee ; 27 cwts capila, F. Khoopchund ; 450 cwts myrobollams, D. Peerbhoy ; 136½ cwts black pepper, and 99 cwts turmeric, C. Chutterbhooj ; 100 cwts gum, S. Runchordass ; 44 cwts olibanum, H. M. Jowraz, 49 cwts olibanum, A. Mowjee ; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 13 bales skin, E. Gaujee and Co ; 115 cwts dry ginger and 155 cwts gum, R. Hemraj ; 112 cwts gum, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 112 cwts gum, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Bokhara s—10½ cwts ivory, C. Alloobhoy.

Coromandel s—2,000 cwts what, Tod, Durant and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellagio s—1,030 bales cotton, and 1,125 cwts poppyseed, Balli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Rydal Hall s—15 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 410 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—975 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hansraj ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—350 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Brynglas s—880 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Tod, Durant and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 552 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 240 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 935 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s— 15 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s— 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,800 cwts linseed, Tod, Durant and Co ; 100 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 450 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co ;

Rotherfield s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Gill and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Donar s—1,800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothes.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lord Londonderry s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VINICE.

Brynglas s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythall and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—4,000 cwts wheat, 500 cwts Poppyseed, and 3,348 cwts tcelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 980 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy ; 300 cwts groundnuts, Tod, Durant and Co ; 1,650 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

Peninsular s—1,980 cwts casterseed, and 990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Bright s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Drummond s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—84 bales twist, E L Moolchand ; 137 cwt ooplete, 53 cwt fennel seed, 25 cwt apricots, 200 cwt saltpetere, and 30 cwt plums ; Quan Lun Eaoo ; 8 cwts khudoo, M M Essabhoy ; 100 bales cotton, S N Talati and Co ; 182 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Malwa s—30 chests opium, E D Sasson and Co.

Teheran s—312 cwts shark fins, and 12 cwts fishmaws, C. Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—92,397 tolas bar silver, (Rs 98,500) The Agra Bank ; 63 boxes silver, (Rs 6,00,000) The Kongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 70 chests opium, E D Sassoons and Co.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Teheran s—39 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Secundra s—193 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Purdon, Capt, Ms, 6th Infy H C, to rejoin, from Berars.

Dobio, Capt, Bengal, R A, on sick furlough, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Harrison, Lieut, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.

Priestley, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Ms Lanc, off leave, to Kamptee.

Hill, Lieut, Bo, 20th Bo Infy, off leave, to Decsa.

MAY 7.

Melliss, Lieut, Bo, 9th Infy, to rejoin, to Mhow.

MAY 8.

Purdon, Capt, Ms, 6th Infy H C, to rejoin, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Captain A. K. LESLIE, Commanding.

Bombay, 8th May, 1890.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from yesterday's date :—No. 171 Gr. Thomas Potts.

A. K. LESLIE, Captain,
Commanding B. V. A.

DURING the trooping season just closed, 99 men proceeded to England as "insan[illegible] and 158 [illegible] as "bad characters." The latt[illegible] received from England as read[illegible] acters, and we are merely se[illegible] again, with a financial loss to th[illegible] ment as a result. On many o[illegible] pory says, we have pointed out [illegible] more care being exercised at h[illegible] of drafts for India, and the pre[illegible] instance of the necessity fo[illegible] in this direction.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplemaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Rink will be open from 8-30 to 11 p.m. to-night, THURSDAY. Charges as usual.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repairs Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix and all sorts of Hand Organs; and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

20 SHARES in Southwell and Austin, Ld., will be sold by Public Auction in one lot at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., to-day, at 3 p.m.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply the Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited. Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WANTED.—A smart NATIVE CLERK for General Office work. Must write a good hand. Apply EDWARD BATES & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully and Accurately dispensed with the purest of drugs at very Moderate Prices. A trial is solicited.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LOST.—On the 20th April, a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 1046-11-0, signed by Messrs. MACONROW, BUDRIDAS and Co., in favour of Rustomjee Pestonjee Dalal. A HANDSOME REWARD will be given to whoever brings the same to Dhobi Talao.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storied Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 220. Apply to "X. W.," care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, "SANGAM COTTAGE," containing 2 bed-rooms, bath and dressing rooms attached, completely re-furnished. Large compound and stabling. Water-pipe throughout. Apply C. R. MODY, Yellow Rose Cottage, Poona.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open o westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FOR SALE.—Light Victoria, two years in use, Apron and Rain Covers, also Waler Mare, rising nine, believed sound, quiet, no vice. English Harness. Turn-out Rs. 650. Apply 144, care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasoury in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P., care of this office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the [illegible] of leading citizens of the past [illegible]enerations, and accurate and [illegible]riptions of the various new [illegible]gs which have been completed [illegible]r.

[illegible]ory has been carefully cor[illegible]ised up to the day of going to [illegible]e information has been added, [illegible]re has been taken that the [illegible]ion shall meet the wants of [illegible] and the general public.

[illegible] the *Bombay Gazette* Office [illegible]ings, Esplanade Fort.

C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON,

RAMPART ROW AND MALABAR HILL,

will visit Mhow from the 9th to the 18th inst.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD., and can be supplied at the same price as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 13, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ………	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ………	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies c[illegible] be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

A very large quantity of Army clothings, canvas, log lines, ships' carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1885, Suleiman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns, in the Military Store Lane, Fort; (near the Shipping Office), the same comprising a very large quantity of cotton and woollen socks and stockings of sizes, coats, jackets, banians, shirts, shifts, gowns, petty-coats, pantaloons, belly bands, puttees, table cloths, handkerchiefs, towels, chudders, broad cloth, serge, dungery, long cloth, green rap cloth, log lines, woollen thread, tapes, spun yarn, bed and pillow cases, caps. followers' belts, slippers, shoes, buttons, coir palms, curry combs, brass scales, copper scales, sets of weights, plate powders, brass eyelets, steel yards, gauge glasses, patent harpoor ship logs, ship pumps, medicine trays, galvanized boat rowlucks, thimbles, hooks, copper nails, copper washers, cotton wicks, glue, India rubber sheet, office tables, chairs, cup-board, platform bench, iron treasury safes, cast-iron gratings, mattresses, pillows, new double gunny (khuri pat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas, wooden horses, &c., will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHED AND SMITH'S TOOLS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., at 29, Parel Road, near Victoria Gardens. One corrugated iron shed (for removal) and Smith's tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, tongs, vice, sledge hammers, hand hammers, packing boxes, water-tub, blocks for anvil, corrugated iron sheets, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

THE rumour regarding Silver referred to in our report of last evening would appear to have been well-founded, advices to hand this morning through Reuter and private channels quoting a decline of ½d. at 46¼d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower at £75¾; and 4½ per cents. were ⅜ down at £77⅜. Consols advanced ⅜ per cent., say to 98; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ higher at 108¾. In Paris, French Rentes ¼ per cent. higher at 89½; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at francs 25·14.

The Wheat Market is called firm on the other side; but No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool is quoted 1d. per cental lower on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 1½d., ex-quay. Other quotations for Wheat and also those for Oil Seeds, show no change.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm yesterday; Surats steady; but the total sales reached only 7,000 bales, including, however, 1,000 bales of East Indian Cotton. The price of Mid.-American on the spot remained at 6 7-16d. per lb. and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which the advance was 3-64d. The day's imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York August Futures were 4 points lower at 11·91 cents; but the spot price of Mid.-Uplands was unaltered at 12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales yesterday, making this season's arrivals compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts…	2,000	6,300	9,100
Three days' do.	9,000	14,300	20,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,657,000	5,420,500	5,275,000

Some revival of activity has taken place in our local market for the staple to-day, and a considerable business has been reported, the total sales having amounted to over 6,000 bales. Of these, however, about two-thirds have been in forward contracts for Compta, for delivery in two months, at Rs. 193½; the ready purchases having consisted principally of Ahmedabad Ginned, at Rs. 201; Wudwan, at Rs. 200-3; Bengals, at Rs. 190-2; and Barsee, at Rs. 221-21½; together with smaller lots of Bharie, at Rs. 208-11; Veraval, at Rs. 173-5; and Untni, at Rs. 190½ per candy. The tone of the market has been steady throughout the day, but prices this evening show no quotable change.

WHEAT.—An active demand from exporters has given much strength to this market to-day and a considerable business has transpired, while prices have advanced an anna per cwt. all round. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ …	„ 4-8-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi ………	„ 4-6-6	„
Red Delhi ………	„ 4-1-0	„
Hard Yellow ………	„ 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0	„
Red Ahmedabad ………	„ 4-5-0	„
Hard Red ………	„ 3-14-0	„

SEEDS.—In this market also there has been much more doing to-day, and both Linseed and Rapeseed are 1 anna per cwt. higher at our quotations, the tone having been firm at the advance.

Linseed ………	Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-14-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-2-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„ 7-13-0	„
Do. do. Red …	„ 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-3-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ………	14,025	bales.
Wheat ………	30,260	cwts.
Linseed ………	11,041	„
Rapeseed ………	5,150	„
Gingelly ………	828	„
Poppyseed ………	5,230	„
Groundnuts ………	1,575	„
Castorseed ………	1,657	„

FREIGHTS continue weak generally, and very depressed for immediate shipment. No fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak and unsettled this morning in response to the drop in Silver on the other side above reported, but with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5⅜d., at which rate Bills have come out to a fair extent. Ready and forward rates are now the same both for Merchants' Paper and the Bank media of remittance, but there has not been much doing on the latter line. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ………	1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic………	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight…	1s. 5 21-32d.	„
Credits do. ………	1s. 5⅜d.	„
Francs do. ………	1·86¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, also under the influence of the news about Silver, was uncertain in price for a time as to the cash rate for Fours; though for the next account it receded to 102 13-16. Eventually the price for Money settled down to 102⅞, while for the next settlement 103 became the rate, and at closing an advance of 1-16 per cent. was quoted. 105 is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES have attracted but little attention, and the only changes which we make this evening in our quotations for Cotton Mill scrip are in buyers' favour, Indian Manufacturing and Presidency, being Rs. 10 lower; and Hindustan and Queen, Rs. 5 down, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 7.—Barometer has fallen very rapidly in lower Burma, and a serious storm has appeared over the Bay, and west of Diamond Island, where the barometer has been over half an inch below normal. Strong cyclonic winds prevail in the eastern half of the Bay; but winds over India at present are unaffected by storm, and the general directions are unaltered, though the force has fallen at the head of the Bay. Temperature has fallen in Burma, the North-West Provinces, and Rajputana; but has risen elsewhere, the highest maximum being 114 days in Nagpore. Heavy rain has fallen in lower Burma with slight showers in Assam and south of the Peninsula. The principal feature of the weather is a storm over the east of the Bay, probably towards a northerly direction, and very stormy weather prevails over the Bay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point.—Penang cable interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted by the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey ………	7	11	…	3	29
Teheran ………	7	12	56	…	50
Suez ………	7	2	5	…	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th May, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta ………	…	29	…	3
„ Kurrachee …	3	30	…	2
„ Madras………	…	31	…	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALLWEY—April 26, at Calcutta, the wife of C Hoppner Gallwey, of a son.

GRAY—May 2, at 58 Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of James Charles Cecil Gray, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

MILLER—May 3, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of the late Jas Birnie Miller, of Barrackpore, of a daughter.

YOUNG—May 4, at Madras, the wife of S G Young, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DIGHTON—DEANE—April 24, at All Saint's, Maskeliya, Ceylon, by the Rev J E B Brine Stanley Moore, of Travancore, second son of Captain J H Dighton, of Newland, Coleford, Gloucestershire, to Georgiana Louisa, eldest daughter of George Onslow Deane, Esq., of The Boyce Court, Dymock, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

BETTS—May 3, at 116 Ripon Street, Calcutta, Charles Gregory Dederick Betts, aged 71 years.

FORCHHAMMER—April 26, on board the Mandalay Mail Steamer, Dr Emmanuel Forchhammer, Professor of Pali in the Government College, Rangoon, and Government Archæologist of Burma, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

THE very observant Bombay citizen whose reminiscences of a tour in Japan have lately brought to the notice of our readers much that is interesting in Japanese life has chosen for the publications of his travel records a year of almost unprecedented importance in the development of the country. Historical parallels are often misleading, and we shall not pretend that 1890 is fated to be to Japan what 1789 was to France, or 1776 to the United States. But it is a year of new departure, a fateful year, in which an entirely new page in Japanese history will be turned over, for this year a Parliament is to be convened in accordance with a constitutional law promulgated in February, 1889. The deliberateness with which Japan is breaking away from its past is remarkable. The revolution which broke the power of the old feudal aristocracy, and deposed the Tycoon, who for two and a half centuries had been the Mayor of the Palace to the effaced Mikado, took place as far back as 1868. In 1881 the Mikado promised that the blessings of constitutional government should be conferred upon his subjects. But in Japan it is only revolutions which are effected in a hurry. Having a future, as Lord Beaconsfield said of the Greeks, the Japanese could afford to wait, and the Mikado not unwisely thought that if his subjects waited for nine years longer for blessings with which they had managed to do without for all these centuries, they would not be much the worse. Even in the details of the great change that is about to be effected, the Japanese are going to work in a singularly deliberate way. The elections have been fixed for next November, and some weeks have passed since the rules for them have been issued. The franchise is on a high tax-paying and property-holding qualification, and the regulations are as logical and practical as though an English returning officer had drawn them up. So far everything seems to be moving smoothly, and hopeful on-lookers will suppose that a safe and true political evolution is succeeding to the revolution of 1868. Yet this is not the opinion of everyone who is in a position to judge of the present and the future of Japan. In one of last month's numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article by M. Leroy Beaulieu, founded on a book by a greatly Americanized Japanese writer, Mr. Yeijiro Ono, in which, in addition to a remarkable picture of the present economic condition of the country, grave doubts are expressed upon this point. The feudal régime, we are told, has been destroyed; but it has not been replaced. In vain, M. Leroy Beaulieu says, have a few railways and cotton mills been built; the force which dominates over Japanese society is still feudal and anti-commercial. This may be a sound diagnosis, for the spirit of an ancient institution often survives when the institution itself has passed away. But against it has to be urged the fact that the Japanese feudal aristocracy, as such, has been dead for more than twenty years; that rank has ceased to enjoy legal recognition, and that many of the old leaders of the nation have through poverty lost their influence over the people. The revolution of 1868, in fact, did for the aristocracy of Japan what Mr. Balfour's Bill will do for a large part of the aristocracy of Ireland. It converted their feudal charges into Government stock,—unhappily for them it was a terminable stock—and hence we hear of noble *daimios* of the old time coming sadly to grief, and going about the streets of Tokio selling vegetables.

This is distressing, for though the *ancien régime* of Japan, like that of France, most egregiously wasted its opportunities, it did something, like its analogue, for manners and the arts and good taste. M. Leroy Beaulieu, though by training an economist, relaxes the severity of his profession when he puts in a word for luxury as an eminently civilizing force, and finds this to the credit of the old Japanese nobles that though they may have oppressed the communities around them they at least encouraged arts and handicrafts. The Japanese roads were atrociously bad, but old Satsuma ware, and much else of the kind and the period is still eloquent of the fostering care that long before the revolution of 1868 maintained schools of pottery and bronze work and lacquer beneath the shadow of the old feudal houses. Even now we can speak kindly of the vanished system of which it can be said that "the elegant arts which have given Japan a renown in Europe owe their origin to the refined taste of feudal society." It may be asked what bearing this has upon the evolution of the new Japan. The answer is, if we are to believe M. Leroy Beaulieu and Mr. Ono, that the traditions of a people with such an art history as that of the Japanese are against their purely industrial development. The industrial awakening of Japan, which the West is thinking of with an interest not unmixed with anxiety, would involve the transformation of a nation of art-workmen into a nation of workmen (*d'un peuple d'artizans en un peuple d'ouvriers.*) The distinction, though marked enough, seems to us to become not a little fanciful when looked at from the economic point of view. The greater includes the less, and a people with capacity for the one employment would find no difficulty in adapting itself to the other if good cause was shown. It is not a little significant that a visitor to Japan not long since was told by one of the railway officials that everything upon the line, from the construction of the line itself to the working of the engines, was done by Japanese brains and Japanese hands. The characteristic arts of the country, nevertheless, do not seem to suffer from the diversion of its manual skill into new occupations. A writer in the *Journal des Economistes* some months since reported that in the first three months of 1889 from Kioto alone two and a half million francs worth of the porcelain for which that city is famous were exported; and although the market is sometimes thought to be glutted with Japanese ware, the prices of bronze and cloissonné work rose thirty per cent, last year. For the profit and warning of Indian exporters it should be pointed out that the Japanese are extremely careful to keep up the quality of their work. Much of it is the production of trade guilds, who are not only as jealous as those of Venice were to preserve the secrets of their art, but who do even more for it by sometimes fining workmen who llow the quality of their work to fall off. If the Indian silver industry could be thus effectually protected against deterioration Mr. Goschen's gift to it would be of real value. But we have misgivings as to the chance of Indian silver work, like Japanese bronze, rising thirty per cent. in price through an increased appreciation of its workmanship.

To us in India, however, the factor of chief interest in the present stage of Japanese development is its industrial rather than its artistic capabilities. The fact that in M. Leroy Beaulieu's view the population of Japan is "purely agricultural" will not shut our eyes to the possibility of a large industrial development which may claim attention both in this country and in England. The richness of the soil and the wide margin of uncultivated land that is available are of course reasons, so far as they go, for disbelieving in any large transfer from agricultural to industrial employment until the latter has become substantially the more remunerative of the two. Again, Japan is not, except in one important respect, so liberally supplied with the raw materials of industry that she will easily become a manufacturing country on a large scale. Coal exists in abundance, but apparently its quality is not of the best. Wool is completely wanting, for Japan is a country miserably supplied with sheep. Cotton is grown, and the west and north of the principal island are said to be favourable to its growth. But in 1884 the quantity grown was estimated to be less than a third of the entire consumption of the country. This brings us in view of the question of chief interest to us in India, the question whether Japan is likely to be a serious competitor with our mills. The evidence warrants no confidently affirmative answer. M. Leroy Beaulieu tells us of two spinning mills started by Government which lost 100,000 francs in one year, and though in the same year there was a large mill at Osaka which made a good profit, others were worked at a loss. Wages are low and labour is good for the money; besides, hydraulic power is easily available and is largely made use of, as many as 365 concerns being worked by water power in 1886. Government subventions and direct Government investments have done as much for the industrial awakening of Japan as can well be done in that way. And yet the results have been very various, with here a profit and there a loss, but on the whole leading to the conclusion stated by M. Leroy Beaulieu that as regards articles which have to compete directly with European competition, and notably cotton yarns, failures are frequent. The article in the French review seems to have been written without a knowledge of the financial difficulties under which industrial enterprise has of late been carried on in Japan. To fall back upon one of the commonplaces of political economy, the requisites of industrial production are "labour, natural products, and capital," and though Japan may have cheap labour, cheap coal and cotton—though that is an hypothesis to be stated under reserve—she will not go far without a considerable increase in her capital. But, as M. Leroy Beaulieu points out, we may give too large a signification to our terms. People now-a-days, he says, apply the word "industries" only to production on a vast scale, destined to supply the common wants of life. It may be that Japan will work out her industrial salvation on a smaller scale than the nations of the West have done. The financial straits into which she has fallen will possibly lead her to seek in that direction for the prosperity which all the world over there are many people who would begrudge her.

IT is to be hoped that the resolutions passed at the Labour Conference in Berlin which are to be transmitted to the Government of India for consideration in connection with the amendment of the Indian factory law, will also be sent to the Governments of China and Japan. At the Berlin Conference the Indian Government was not represented, and the delegates had no information whatever which would have justified them in making recommendations with regard to the legislative regulation of labour in this country. To do them justice the delegates were far from committing the absurdity of formulating opinions on matters quite beyond their experience. The industrial problem in India is wholly different from that which is the subject of so much anxious thought in Europe. For one thing the inertia of the immense populations, from which a mere handful of mill-hands are drawn by the prospect of fixed pay and comparatively light and easy work, forbids absolutely the exaction by capitalists or their representatives of the excessive toil which the fierce competition of the proletariat renders possible in countries where the bulk of the population is divorced from the soil. No Oriental will work himself to death for any paymaster; he will give moderate and intermittent labour in the manner and with the limitations which suit him, and to which he and his fathers before him were accustomed. That the age at which boys and girls should be allowed to work in mills ought to be raised is admitted on all hands; but to go further and arbitrarily limit the hours of adult labour on the plea that Indian workmen and workwomen are unable to take care of their own interests, will not do. Such a course, if it should prove effective for its real purpose—that of crippling the Indian mill industry—would hand over, not to Manchester, but to the mills now at work and under construction in Japan and China, the cotton trade of the further East. For it is not to be supposed that the Governments of those countries will feel themselves under any obligation to legislate in accordance with the spirit of the recommendations of the Berlin Labour Conference.

CANNOT the Indian Factory Act of the future be made wide enough to protect, to use an old Indian official phrase, "those who wear hats" as well as those who do not? Mr. Holt Hallett is an old Public Works man, and though he knows nothing about Indian factories he must know a good deal about railway surveys, and a letter from him to the *Times* on the barbarity of sending Englishmen out in the May sun to survey railways in India would certainly not be regarded as an irrelevant intervention in things beyond his jurisdiction. The mortifying thing is that there is no need to send men at this time of the year upon such a trying quest as a survey for the proposed railway between Jubbulpore and Nagpore. Railway engineers and the men of the Public Works Department are not given to silken dalliance, and if they are called out upon an emergency they will face the heats of the Bolan or the Rajputana desert without complaining. But when there is no emergency, and orders are given in April for a survey that might have been ordered in December, solely because somebody—most likely the Secretary of State's Council—has been dilatory, there is abundant reason for grumbling. A correspondent the other day pointed out that the soldier is better taken care of, but that this was because he cost money, whereas the engineer does not. However that may be, the Government will be marvellously inconsistent if in passing a desirable humanitarian bill for the protection of Indian factory hands, they allow Englishmen to be sent out in May to make railway surveys that could as well be done at any other season.

THE *Indian Daily News* calls our attention to the fact that the Calcutta Trades Association is not the only public body in India which has objected to the new Factory Bill, but that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have reported to the Bengal Government that "they consider the amendments to the Indian Factories Act proposed in the Bill, uncalled for, difficult, if not impracticable to carry out, injurious, especially to the welfare of the work-people, and directly or indirectly mischievous in their tendency, and they therefore very respectfully suggest that the Bill be withdrawn." This is a matter, however, in which votes have to be weighed as well as counted, and the clear expression of opinion on the part of Bombay millowners in favour of legislation makes it impossible to pretend, as the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent pretends, that public opinion throughout India is strongly opposed to the Bill.

WITH reference to the report that two lepers had been arrested in the Crawford Markets, we are informed that the arrests were made in the public streets outside the markets, and that no lepers are admitted into any municipal market.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday from New York announcing that the debate on the Silver Bill had been adjourned until June.

IN the *National Reformer* Mrs. Besant replies to a recent attack made upon her by a Bombay weekly. She complains that to prosecute her libellers means to face expense, worry, and insult: to do nothing almost invites further wrong. Yet, on the whole, she says, perhaps, "endurance is the crowning quality," in this as in other cases. The *Bombay Guardian*, "a Christian weekly newspaper, circulating chiefly in India, describes me as 'the divorced wife of an English clergyman.' The falsity of the statement needs no proof, and if it were levelled against a Christian a jury would give heavy damages against the slanderer. I have been urged to prosecute, but *cui bono*? In a case of wanton falsehood, ascribing to me teachings the exact contrary of my own, a jury disagreed, because the reverend libeller, Mr. Edwyn Hoskyns, was a clergyman and I an unbeliever. Now a similar creature tells another lie. If I were rash enough to prosecute him, Baron Huddleston would explain to the jury that it was quite true that I had not been divorced, but that I had attacked the doctrine of the Trinity, under the circumstances, well—well—gentlemen of the jury must put themselves in the place of the pious Christian gentleman who told the lie, and see how natural it was for him to think that as I wrote against his religion I must have committed all the crimes known to man. Mr. Alfred Dyer is responsible for the slander; he is engaged in teaching 'social purity', but his ideal of purity does not include truth."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following extract from the last issue of the *Ultramar*, one of the principal journals published in Goa:—"In accordance with the general scrutiny of votes, which took place on Sunday, the 27th ult., in the hall of the Municipal Corporation of this district, Mr. Joao de Costa Brandao e Albuquerque has been proclaimed deputy for the circle of Margao, with 8,438 votes. The result of the scrutiny is as follows:—

Joao de Costa Brandao e Albuquerque …	8,438	votes.
Christovao Pinto ………	71	
Dr. Ascacio S. dos Remedios e Costa ……	18	
Andre Meyreles de Canto e Castro (editor of the *Journal das Colonias*)………	13	
Luis Leopoldo Flores ………	1	
Total……	8,541	votes.

The scrutineers of all the assemblies were present, as was also the Administrator of the district and various other citizens." From the same journal we learn that, after the announcement of the scrutiny, all those present proceeded in a body to the church of Margao, where a *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving, although the Parish priest refused to solemnize or take any part in the service, alleging want of permission from his Grace the Archbishop.

CONSEQUENT on the grant of furlough to Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, Residency Surgeon at Indore, Dr. R. Caldecott, who is about to return from furlough, and who is the senior medical officer in Central India, will be appointed to act in place of Dr. Keegan.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Central India that some difficulty has arisen about the grant of leave to Major D. Barr, Resident at Gwalior, and that there is a fair likelihood of his being obliged to postpone for the present his departure. In this case Colonel H. B. Abbott, who has already been gazetted to Gwalior, will hold fast at Jhallawar.

HARMONY and unanimity in municipal proceedings is a beautiful sight, observes our Punjab contemporary, but when the unanimity is displayed in a vote to "oust" the president of the committee, other considerations come in. At Jhelum the committee by an unanimous vote (with one exception) decided that Mirza Gulam Ahmed Khan, Subordinate Judge, should not be their president any longer. The offences charged against the Mirza are that he made himself "obnoxious" to the members as well as the servants of the committee and behaved illegally and high-handedly. As the "outsted" president is a magistrate, and has deservedly received a C.I.E., and as a good deal of quarrelling and recrimination has gone on in the Jhelum Committee for some time, we would suspend our judgment till the other side has been heard.

THE Rev. Alexandre Rodrigues, Vicar of Mapuca (Goa), and formerly Vicar-General of Calcutta, died at a comparatively early age, on Saturday last, from an attack of pneumonia.

ANOTHER leakage of public money in the destruction of noxious beasts has been discovered in the Delhi district. Many "wolves"—in reality the cubs of jackals for the most part—were destroyed and paid for; but the Deputy Commissioner, contrasting this large number with the extreme rareness of wolves around Delhi, grew suspicious, and Government has now ruled that in districts where wolves are rare, payment of rewards for cubs may be prohibited.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Asian* the following list of eleven game birds which have been shot at Haka by officers of the Chin Lushai expedition:—Woodcock, pintail snipe, large pintail snipe, wood snipe, Eastern or Chinese Francolin (*Arancol inuschinesis*), a partridge, a hill partridge, Arracan silver pheasant (*Euplocamus cuvieri*), a pheasant Indo-Malayan bustard, quail, Arracan hill partridge (*Arboricola intermedius*). Woodcocks were fairly plaintiful, and were heavy birds. The partridges were both new species to the sportsmen of the force.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN CASATI'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Captain Casati has publicly denied that he has any intention of taking service with the German expedition in East Africa.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, late of Bombay, received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of her Majesty yesterday.

FATAL FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

The Lunatic Asylum at Montreal has been destroyed by fire, great loss of life being the result.

Forty of the inmates were either burned to death or killed by the falling debris.

The total damages are assessed at a million of dollars.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Systematic frauds to the extent of ten million dollars annually have been discovered to have been committed for a period of years in the Customs Department, of the Argentine Republic.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DESTRUCTION OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM BY FIRE.

100 PERSONS PERISHED.

MONTREAL, MAY 6.

The Lunatic Asylum near this city, containing 1,300 inmates, has been burned down, and it is feared that 100 persons perished in the flames.

A dozen of the lunatics were seen roasting alive.

Many refused to quit their cells and had to be forcibly removed by the firemen.

MR. STANLEY'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Stanley went down to Windsor yesterday on a visit to the Queen.

He was received at the station by the Mayor and the Corporation, and afterwards drove in a Royal carriage to the Castle, where he dined with H. M. the Queen.

Mr. Stanley stayed all night at the Castle.

THE BURST OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The monsoon is reported to have broken at Rangoon.

THE MAYAVERAM-MUTUPIT LINE.

The Government of Madras have offered the Tanjore Local Board assistance to expedite the completion of the Mayaveram Mutupit Line.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE RELEASE OF THE MOHUNT OF TRIPATI.

The Madras Government has received petitions containing over a thousand signatures, praying for the release of the Mohunt of Tripati. Among the signatures are the names of many influential and distinguished Hindus.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 7.

The Conference reaffirm the Education Resolution of the past year and pray that the number of primary schools should be increased gradually until every village of 500 inhabitants and upwards had a school. The Conference requests municipalities to give free education to sons of paupers, and suggests that agricultural education be further extended. It prays that as originally contemplated by Government, inquiry into the forest grievances of all district should be granted, pending inquiry and Government decision. The right of free grazing, collection of timber, and forest produce, free for agricultural and domestic purposes, should be extended to all under reasonable restrictions. The Forest Commission recommendations should be given effect to as a whole, and not in parts and in spirit of hesitation. As regards income-tax operations, evidence from official reports was cited to show that the instructions of the Indian Government were not followed. The Conferenee recommends that the privilege of self-taxation be extended to all, being removable in cases of proved abuse. Assessments should be levied in instalments, and the services of a *panch* should be utilized in making assessments of income below two thousand rupees. Rao Saheb Goglekar, of Tanna, made an impressive speech in proposing the forest resolution. Some ryots from the Mowal Taluka were present, and some of them took part in the discussion. A startling disclosure was made as to how bad men were taking advantage of the recent resolutions of Government, sanctioning the issue of passes for head loads. A specific case of extortion of a range guard was cited. Mention was also made of the fact that certain patels were suspended on suspicion of inducing oppressed ryots to wait upon the Collector with a petition of grievance in forest matters last year. Individual merchants placed facts before the meeting in proof of the arbitrary conduct of the income-tax officers. Both the subjects were very important, and the speakers made out very strong cases, requiring the early attention of the Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 25th April, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The A.-H. Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix arrived here to-day from Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 6.

The A.-H. Lloyd's s. s. Orion from China left for Bombay this evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 6.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ " "	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	89½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ per cent. "	77⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
Bar Silver	46¼d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 6.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·4

THE MAILS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MR. HENRY CONDER, Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Mr. Moss Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, have been endeavouring to come to an arrangement, whereby the speed of the mail trains between Bombay and Madras might be accelerated. This opportunity is to be taken to alter the extremely inconvenient hours at which these mail trains leave Bombay and Madras respectively. The matter at present lies entirely between the traffic managers of the two railways and might not come to anything. It is desirable to state this, as some of the up-country papers state erroneously that Messrs. Moss and Conder have submitted their proposals to their respective boards. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Conder is awaiting the acceptance, on the part of Mr. Moss, of certain proposals before which Mr. Conder will not inform even the Agent of the Railway of the arrangement, and it is extremely unlikely that Mr. Moss could have forwarded any report on his part before he got Mr. Conder's consent to his propositions. At present the mail-train leaves Madras for Bombay at 4 p. m., and arrives at Bombay at 10-45 a. m., on the second day. It is proposed to fix the starting time at 6 p. m., and its arrival in Bombay on the second day at 7-30 a. m. Mr. Conder wishes to have the mail from Bombay start at such an hour as would enable passengers to have a dinner at home comfortably before leaving, instead of having to scramble over a meal at Callian, and so he proposes to fix the starting hour at 9-15, 10, or even 10-30 p.m., but the Madras authorities look with disfavour on any arrangement which would cause the mail to arrive at the terminus on their side after 8 a.m. They propose that the train should leave Bombay at 8 p.m., which means 7-30 p.m., local time. This would, of course, leave the dinner trouble untouched; indeed, it would make matters worse, for whereas at present passengers can have their dinner at Poona, with ample time to eat it in, they will require to dine at Callian, where they will necessarily have to hasten over the dinner, such as it is, that they get at the Refreshment Room. Mr. Conder, perceiving this, has written to Mr. Moss proposing some later starting hour, and if Mr. Moss agrees to it some further action will be taken. When it is considered that for years past the G. I. P. Railway officials have so far studied the convenience of the Madras Railway as to allow the mail to arrive at 10-45 a.m., it would have been expected that they would stretch a point so as to allow Mr. Conder to give effect to his intentions.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

ON Monday evening, at 7-30 p. m., the Beni-Israel Balottejak Sabha met to present an address of congratulation to Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, Head Master, David Sassoon's Benevolent Institution, Fellow of the University of Bombay, in connection with his appointment as a Justice of the Peace. The Rev. J. H. Lord presided. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the 34th Psalm. The accompanying address was then read in English and Marathi by Mr. Issac Shalome:—

You are the only member of our Beni-Israel community that has distinguished himself by his learning and worth. Since 1871 you have been regularly and continually invited by the Syndicate of the University of Bombay to examine in Hebrew at the Matriculation and higher examinations; in 1879 you were appointed by Government a Fellow of that learned body, and this year a Justice of the Peace. These distinctions are held by many among other people; but as you are the only person among us by whom these are simultaneously held, we deem it a great honour to you. By selecting you for these appointments Government has rewarded merit. These distinctions that have been thus bestowed upon you are not only a cause of honour to yourself, but also to all the Beni-Israelites. You have endeared yourself to the Beni-Israel community by publishing different religious, moral, historical, and educational works, and delivering lectures for the benefit of your community, by your exertions to promote the study of our holy language, and by the humility of your disposition and good wishes towards the rich and the poor alike. We, therefore, the members of the Beni-Israel Balottejak Sabha, beg to express our high gratification, and to tender our hearty congratulations to you for these distinctions, which you so richly deserve. In conclusion, we most sincerely wish you every success in all your personal affairs, as well as in all your undertakings for the good of your people; and fervently pray that the God of our fathers Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, may pour abundant blessings upon you and upon all the members of your family, and keep you long in sound health and energy to enjoy these honours. May the Almighty also grant every grace to you and the whole house of Israel. Amen.

Mr. Ezekiel, in reply, thanked the Society and the members of the Beni-Israel community present, for the address and for the cordial manner in which they had expressed their congratulations. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the gathering, proposed by Samson Samuel.

THE R. C. ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Horas Vagas*, although giving publicity to a rumour current in Goanese circles, (the wish is father to the thought) and to which you alluded last week, *viz.*, that the Bishop of Damaun is to be appointed Archbishop of Bombay in place of the late much-lamented Dr. Porter, evidently does not believe in it, for in his editorial article he states that the Padroado is in the agonies of death, and earnestly recommends the inhabitants of Portuguese-India to sing the *De profundis*. In my opinion, he has reason for taking such a pessimist view, as it has now been definitively ruled by his Holiness that all the Padroadists in Bombay are liable to be censured by the Archbishop of Bombay, in his capacity of Ordinary of the Archdiocese, notwithstanding that they may be subjects of the Bishop of Damaun, whose jurisdiction in Bombay is not ordinary but only personal and extraordinary, and whose residence in Bombay is restricted to three months in the year; the former decisions on this point and on several others remaining unaltered, in spite of the efforts and solicitations of Portugal to induce his Holiness to cancel or modify them. Let us hope that all parties will now live in peace and harmony as becomes good Catholics, and support both the Archbishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Damaun in their efforts to improve their respective dioceses.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th April in Calcutta, was 270 against 345 and 323 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 18 deaths from cholera against 27 and 24 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 32. There were 36 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 33 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 92 and 17, respectively, against 123 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·5 per mille per annum against 25·7, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the suburbs, there were 173 deaths registered during the week under report, of which 27 were from cholera, 12 from small-pox, 55 from fevers, 18 from bowel complaints, 10 from tetanus, and 51 from all other causes.

WITH regard to the proposed railway to Kashmir, a correspondent who knows the country writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"If the proposed line is to be of much strategic use in the defence of the Gilgit frontier, it should follow the course of the Kishengunga, and not that of the Jhelum, thus turning the Tragbul Pass, and, avoiding the avalanche-swept road between the pass and the Kishengunga, it would tap the Central Asian trade route *via* Iskardo at Kungulwan. The advantages of the Kishengunga line over the Jhelum line might make all the difference between success and failure in the campaign on the Gilgit frontier which many of the present generation may live to see. Opinions of experts like Colonel Kinloch of the Rifles would be called for. I mention him, having met him on the road in question many years ago. I am not aware if Sir Frederick Roberts knows the line of road referred to, but if he does, there is no occasion to say more on the subject."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Sir Henry Morland in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present:—Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. B. Carroll, M. N. Bharbaya, M. N. Banajee, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and A. M. Dharamsey.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

The Committee considered whether the seal of the Corporation should be fixed to a deed of contract with Mr. Jangam Dharmaji for lighting streets with kerosine lights.

Mr. Carroll remarked that the lamps in use at present were too small to give anything like adequate light. They should either improve the kerosine lighting, or do away with it altogether. It was ridiculous to compare kerosine with gas for lighting.

Mr. Banajee remarked that this was not the first time that the kerosine street lamps had been condemned.

It was resolved to postpone consideration of the matter to allow the Commissioner to supply more information on the subject.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

The following memoranda were next considered by the Committee:—Memorandum No. 1923, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, stating that subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, Mr. Byramjee Dorabji Banaji has been appointed to act as head clerk in his office, *vice* Mr. Kavasji N. Balsara.

Memorandum No. 933, dated 2nd instant, from the Municipal Secretary, stating that, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee and with the approval of the Commissioner, Mr. L. W. Michael is appointed, from the 4th instant, temporarily office manager in the Committee Office, on a salary of Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per mensem, *vice* Mr. Byramji D. Banaji, transferred.

The appointments were confirmed.

MACHINERY AND STORES REQUIRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed that in future all machinery and stores generally required for the Municipality should be ordered out from England through an authorized agent, instead of the same being purchased in Bombay. He said that his object in bringing forward that motion was to effect a saving in expenditure, and also to secure a better quality of articles that were purchased for the use of the Municipality. It was his personal experience, and it must be the experience of all business men, that machinery and stores purchased in England through their agents cost from ten to twelve per cent. less than they were purchased for in the local market. It need hardly be stated that those who sold the articles in the local market added their own profits, and provided for other contingencies. Mr. Fazulbhoy then gave instances in which articles ordered out from England were cheaper and better than similar ones purchased in Bombay.

Mr. Carroll remarked that the railway and other big companies had agents in England, who purchased stores and other articles for them. There must be large orders given in order that the articles might be purchased cheaper than in the local market.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal wanted to know what quantity of machinery and stores were ordered out by the Municipality every year, so that they would be in a position to judge what savings, if any, they would be able to effect. It was advantageous to the Municipality to purchase these articles in the local market inasmuch as they would then have the selection of articles. If they found an article in Bombay to be of an inferior quality, they had the power of rejecting it, but that would not be the case in respect of articles purchased in England.

Dr. Cowasjee in support of the motion said that if articles purchased in England were not up to mark, they could reject them as well as they could in Bombay. If they ordered out particular articles, and if they were not of the same quality as they were indented for, they had a right to reject them. The Municipality purchased every year in Bombay a large quantity of carbolic powder, cement, and such other articles, but if they were to order them out direct from the manufacturers in England there would be a considerable saving effected. He knew that medicines when ordered out direct from the manufacturers in England was in some cases fifty per cent. cheaper than they were obtainable in Bombay. In the case of articles, such as carbolic powder and cement, &c., there was no necessity to employ an agent or an intermediary, inasmuch as they could be ordered out direct from the manufacturers. There would be nothing lost in giving it a fair trial for a year or so.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Acworth) presumed that the mover of the resolution meant machinery and stores of European manufacture, and not grain for bullocks. (Laughter.)

Mr. Muncherjee Banaji was of opinion that the machinery and stores had better be purchased in Bombay, where they were sold so cheap on account of competition. He gave an instance in which one of the manufacturers of England, who had come to Bombay on business, informed that a certain article required for cotton mills was sold at a much cheaper rate in Bombay than in England, where they were manufactured. Mr. Banaji was, however, in favour of giving a trial to Mr. Fazulbhoy's proposal in respect of certain articles required by the Municipality.

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy's motion was passed in the following amended form: "That the Commissioner be asked to furnish the Committee with a statement of European articles required annually by the Municipality and the present cost thereof, and also a statement of such articles as he would recommend to be purchased direct from the United Kingdom, and of such articles as should be purchased locally.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer, Investigator, 515 tons, Commander R F Hoskyn, R N, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Colombo, which port she left on the 29th April. Since the Investigator left Bombay in October last, she has been surveying the Bay of Bengal, the Cocoa Islands, and the Ganjam coast, from Gopalpore to Bimlipatam. This coast has not been surveyed for a number of years. Last year the Investigator surveyed from False Point to Gopalpore, and to complete the work will take about three years more. The Shoals of Pulicat, twenty miles north of Madras, which were reported to have extended, have been throughly re-examined and found them but little altered. The Investigator having finished her surveying work, left for Colombo on the 21st April, arriving on the 26th. After having received coal and water she left for Bombay on the 29th inst. On her way she put out for deep sea trawl off the Laccadive Islands, and had a very satisfactory haul in 700 and 1,000 fathoms of water. The Marine Survey boat party were left at Diamond Island to survey the Bassein river under the command of Lieut Gunn, R N, who will be conveyed here by the Indian Marine steamer Canning on or about the 10th inst. to Calcutta, and thence will travel by rail to Bombay. Mr. Leger Warden, I. M., at the request of the authorities of Viraval, commenced a survey of their harbour, but his work has not yet been completed, owing to the strong sea breeze, and he returned to Bombay by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Busheer yesterday. H. M. S. Mercury was met with at Colombo on her way to China. The Investigator experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. She will stay in harbour during the monsoon, leaving in October next.

THE returns of the area irrigated in the North-West Provinces and Oudh exhibit some remarkable variations during the last six years. In 1883-84 the total irrigated area, including both kharif and rabi crops, amounted to considerably over two million acres, from which it fell steadily to 1,300,000 in 1886-87. Since then there has been a partial recovery, but last year the total was still only 1,600,000, or less than the average of the decade by over 100,000 acres. As this is the fifth year of excessive rainfall, the explanation probably is, not that the cultivators are less disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of irrigation, but that their need has been less. There can at least be no question of the enormous benefits conferred by the Irrigation Department on the agriculture of the united provinces. The total estimated value of the crops raised by canal water is over five crores of rupees, which is equal to 66 per cent. of the capital invested in all the canals; while the extent of the boon to the cultivator may be judged from the fact that the percentage of the occupier's rate per acre on the average value of the crops raised is only about 8 per cent. In his resolution, by the way, on the report of the department's work for last year, the Lieutenant-Governor records his appreciation of "the invaluable services" of Colonel Forbes, for eight years the provincial Chief Engineer, and now transferred to the Imperial department.

THE RECENT THEFT AT THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which a Punjabee, Mahomed Azim, had committed the theft of property from the late exhibition, held in the School of Art, and which was postponed on Tuesday, pending the assistance of counsel for the defendant, was resumed for hearing.

The Government Central Book Depot Curator, Mr. B. A. Gupte, and Secretary of the Industrial Art Exhibition, was called upon to submit his evidence, and identified the embossed sword hilt and the various gold ornaments, rubies, and diamonds, that had been recovered from the accused, which were before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atmaram, pleader, who appeared for the defendant, the secretary said: The accused has been serving as a Damascene artisan during the Exhibition, whom I know since October, 1888. He assisted me at the Poona Exhibition and the Industrial Art Exhibition in Bombay. He did not give me any assistance at the Exhibition in London.

Mr. Atmaram: During your absence from Bombay who did the work for you?—Mr. Griffiths and his head clerk. The accused came to me in Poona and volunteered his services.

Mr. Atmaram: Did you keep him in charge of the Exhibition in Poona?—No, I did not. I simply asked him to help me in arranging the exhibits, which he did for about a month whilst in Poona.

Mr. Atmaram: Was he in charge of the Exhibition while it was open?—No. I believe, he was not in charge. His post of duty was in the room where the exhibits were shown.

Mr. Atmaram: Were there costly exhibits at this show in Poona?—Certainly. But he was in charge of the stall there, exhibiting and selling. The exhibition in Poona was open for about three months.

Mr. Atmaram: During that time you did not find fault with him?—Many things were missing, but I did not suspect him. When the Exhibition in Poona was closed I gave him a certificate.

Mr. Atmaram: Had you anything to do with the Jeypore Exhibition?—No. Nor did I do anything at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

A number of certificates which the accused had obtained from the various exhibitions held at Jeypore, Simla, the Punjab, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London, together with three silver and bronze medals, were produced, and put in.

Mr. Atmaram: How many months was the accused assisting you during the Industrial Exhibition in Bombay?

Witness: For about two weeks. He was not assisting me, but working as an artisan. I had no fault to find with him in Bombay until I missed the property.

Mr. Atmaram: Where were these things exhibited?—The sword and shield ought to have been in a show case, where he was ordered to keep them beyond the reach of visitors. But they were placed on the wall in the corner of a verandah by him, which he ought not to have done. All costly articles were kept beyond the reach of visitors.

Mr. Atmaram: Did you give any instructions to have this sword and shield hung up in the show case?—Yes, I did. The articles were found missing by me when the Exhibition was closed. As there was an inferior hilt put on the sword, the genuine one having been taken off and another of the Chief of Kurundwar inserted, I naturally noticed it to be missing. On the 21st of April my clerks and other assistants, while checking the exhibits of the Kholapore State, discovered that they did not tally, and accordingly informed me about that.

Mr. Atmaram: When did accused leave the Exhibition?—He left on the 20th of April. An inspector of police was informed of the fact, and enquiries were accordingly made. As I was informed that the accused used to live in Bhendy Bazaar, I sent a servant in quest of him.

Inspector Stanford: Your Worship, will you ask the witness what was the property that was missing with regard to the Kohlapore State?

Witness: Two gold bosses; a gold lion from a shield (the lion was set with two diamonds); a number of rubies on the bosses, as well as on the lion; two chains taken from a dagger; four gold pittalees from the handle of another dagger; three gold eyelet-holes; a gold hilt from a sword; a part of the cap of the sheath; a gold ring from another sword.

Mr. Gupte here informed his Worship that several gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 80 were still missing.

Mr. Atmaram: What do you value the whole propetty at, which was taken by the accused?—The whole amount would came to Rs. 1,000, the embossed gold hilt being of itself very costly.

The next witness, a Punjab policeman, said: I am a police sepoy No. 73, and I belong to the Punjab force. For the last three or four months I have been doing duty on the Gujrat Railway Station in the Punjab. Acting on certain instructions from my saheb, in consequence of a telegram that was received on the 27th of April from Bombay, I watched for the accused, who got out of the train that arrived at 1 o'clock from Lahore. I went up to him and arrested him, and asked him if he had committed a theft in Bombay and had property with him. I knew the accused and his relations. I then called a railway sergeant and the station-master, and in their presence searched the accused and found the hilt, pittallees, and other pieces of gold, the rubies and diamonds, all of which, with the exception of the sword cap, were found in his bag. I took the accused to my saheb, and then with his orders brought him to Bombay with the property.

Mr. Atmaram: When you arrested the accused did he give up the property at once?—No, he said he did not steal anything, and asked me why he was arrested. These were the statements he made before me and the station master, but they were not taken down. After being taken to my saheb I was ordered to take him to Bombay.

Accused here stated that he was ailing when he was arrested, which was denied by the Punjab policeman.

In defence Mahomed said: The sword and shield were exhibited outside the Exhibition. They were there in front of the police guard. For about ten or fifteen days I was unwell. On the last day I went to the Exhibition to take away my things, which I packed up. But I did not remove them; and returned home. The next day I went to the Exhibition, took a carriage, and drove away. As there were always about fifty or a hundred persons at the Exhibition, how could I find time to remove those ornaments. How could those things be removed in the presence of a hundred persons. I request your Worship to see whether those things could be removed without being hammered or heated. I saw these things for the first time when the policeman took them out of my bag at the Gujrat Station. Until that time I did not know they were in my bag. I was suffering from fever. At Poona I was left in charge of property, worth thousands of rupees. I have also worked at different exhibitions and obtained excellent certificates. I worked under Rao Saheb Gupte for about four months, and assisted him in arranging exhibits of gold and silver, and never have done anything wrong. Rs. 15 were paid to me by the Rao Saheb as a reward.

Mr. Atmaram, in addressing the Court, contended that his client was not likely to know of the property being in his possession as he was suffering at the time from a severe attack of fever. From the position which the accused held it was not likely that he would be tempted to steal the property of which he was accused, having such a brilliant career before him in his position of life. He, moreover, possessed certificates which tended to show his high character, and he would not think for a moment of blasting the high reputation he had gained for himself. Mr. Atmaram, in requesting the Court to deal with his client as leniently as possible, pointed out to his Worship that Mahomed was still a young man whose fame and future career would be blasted by a heavy sentence being inflicted.

After due consideration, the Magistrate informed the accused that from the evidence before him he could only convict him of an offence of theft. He was, however, willing to take into consideration his previous good character; but in a case of this kind, which was a very serious one, he could not believe that the accused was unaware that he was committing theft when he took the property. The magistrate sentenced Mahomed to eight months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The sum of Rs. 510, which was found on the accused, was returned to him, while the recovered property was ordered to be returned to the Kohlapore State.

CAPTAIN WHARTON, on the newly emerged Falcon Island in the Pacific, has discovered two young cocoanut palms which had evidently found a footing there unaided by man—that is, by the coming ashore of floating seeds. The presence of the gramineæ is less surprising, for the "light seed of the feathered grass" is blown by the winds far and wide. Besides a species of the world-wide family of the leguminous plants Captain Wharton found here a young candle-nut, the seed of which could hardly have come to this mid-ocean resting-place in any other way than those of the cocoanut palms. In the way of clothing a new volcanic isle with vegetation this is, in the opinion of Mr. Botting Hemsley, "a very good start under the circumstances."

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE third Provincial Conference commenced its regular business at the Hirabag Town Hall on Tuesday morning under the presidency of the Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudin, the proceedings being in Maharathi. Mr. Bala Gungadhar Tilak, B.A., proposed, and Mr. Nagpurkar seconded, (1) that the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drink should be gradually reduced to a safe minimum; (2) that the power of determining the localities of liquor shops should be handed over to Municipal and Local Boards, subject to the control of the Commissioner and Collector; (3) that where a majority of the adult residents of a locality desire that a liquor shop in the locality should be closed, steps should be taken to give effect to that desire; (4) that the minimum guarantee clause be expunged from the licenses of liquor farmers as is done in the case of Kolaba and Thana Districts. Mr. Tilak made a long speech in support of the proposition. Mr. Narayan Bapoojee Kanitkar put in an amendment to the effect that a clause be added to the above proposition requesting Government to provide a punishment of imprisonment and flogging in cases of drunkeness under the Police Act. The amendment and the proposition were put to the vote, and the latter was carried.

The next resolution before the meeting was to the effect that in the interests of the Local Self-Government it was desirable that Government should so amend the District Municipal Acts as to enable Municipalities to delegate certain minor powers to be specified afterwards to one or more of their officers. On being put to the vote, however, this resolution was lost. The third proposition was that the President of the Conference be authorised to send a letter to the central Finsbury Liberal Council, thanking them for their recent resolution, in generously accepting the candidature of the Hon'ble Dadabhoy Naorojee for the constituency, and respectfully requesting them to adhere to this resolution in view, among other things, of the vast interests of this unrepresented country, involved in Mr. Dadabhoy's election to Parliament. The President, however, declined to accept the authority on the ground that the proposition was one to be dealt with by the National Congress and not by the Provincial Conference. The proposition was consequently allowed to fall through.

The fourth proposition was proposed by Mr. Krishnarao Bapoojee Maude, and was to the effect that at the conclusion of the deliberations of the Conference a deputation of the delegates wait upon his Excellency the Governor with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Conference. The proposition was carried, and it was resolved that the deputation should wait upon his Excellency the Governor, when he comes to Poona during the monsoon season.

The fifth proposition was to the effect that the public interests require that the several Railway Companies should extend to their servants the privileges of pensions, allowances, leave, &c., as in the case of the servants of Government. The proposition will be considered at to-day's sitting, which will commence at 8 o'clock a.m.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NEXT ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

A MEETING of the French supporters of the ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September, 1891, took place a few days ago in Paris. There were present the representatives of the "Commission Administrative" and of the permanent international committee founded in 1873, as also sixty signatories of the circular protesting against certain proceedings of the last Congress, which was published in December last.

In an opening address Baron de Ravisy sketched the history of the Oriental Congress since 1873, and complained of the violation of its principles and statutes at the last meeting in Christiania. A detailed statement of these breaches and of the action proposed to be taken was read by M. Madier de Montiau, and a resolution was passed, on the proposal of Prof. Maspero, seconded by Dr. Hamy, both of the Institute, declaring the formation and action of the committee nominated at Christiania illegal, and giving full powers and offers of co-operation to the English organizing committee for the London Congress, the resolutions of which of the 15th of January were ratified. Prof. J. Oppert was appointed president, and Prof. Maspero and the Marquis de Croizier vice-presidents, of the French National Committee, in union with the English and other committees in various countries, to which Dr. Leitner was elected delegate and organizing secretary. The French Committee, besides its general and executive functions, has special sections for (*a*) the Aryan languages, (*b*) Assyriology, (*c*) Egyptology (*d*) Central Asia, (*e*) comparative philology, (*f*) comparative study of religions, (*g*) encouragement of Oriental studies, (*h*) summary of Oriental researches since 1886, (*i*) colonial linguistics, (*j*) Sinology, (*k*) Indo-Chinese studies, (*l*) Semitic languages, (*m*) Dravidians, and (*n*) directions to travellers. The committee had, therefore, to be a large one, and, like the English and other committees, will commence operations immediately, so that the supply of papers may not be left to chance.

About three hundred Orientalists now form the nucleus of the Congress, but all interested in any branch of Oriental learning will be admitted to it. Cards of membership may be obtained from Messrs. Hachette, King William Street, Strand; M. Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris; from the delegates in various countries; and from the secretaries *pro tem*, Dr. Leitner and Prof. Douglas.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODIWALLA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for three months. On the first occasion, an interim order was granted at the request of the Official Assignee, and on a subsequent occasion an extension was granted at the request of the same officer. In January last, the insolvent personally obtained an order for three months to enable him to serve notices, but as that order had now expired, a further extension of three months was necessary. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJI AND JAIRAM SEWJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a rule *nisi*, requiring the second insolvent to show cause why he should not refund to the Official Assignee a sum of Rs. 13,592, with interest, which was overpaid him. The facts were that the firm of Nursey Kessowjee in China, becoming bankrupt in 1878, the second insolvent endorsed certain bills in Bombay, and was paid for these liabilities. It had since come to the knowledge of the Official Assignee that Kessowjee Naik, the father of the first insolvent, had left to the second insolvent certain property in Kutch in lieu of the liabilities, and it was now urged that the equivalent of that property, namely Rs. 13,592, should be refunded to the estate of the first insolvent, paid by the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* returnable on the 11th prox.

RE HURJEE KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, asked for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, as all the creditors had been settled with, and also for leave to amend the schedule with regard to the address of one of the insolvents. The application was granted.

RE MEMON HAJEE TAR MAHOMED.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for leave to withdraw the insolvent's petition, explaining that his client had not yet filed his schedule; and that although he had not settled with all his creditors, those who were still unsettled with, would not oppose the withdrawal of the petition. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* returnable on the first court-day after the vacation.

RE THUCKER CHUTTOORBHOOJ HURIDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on the ground of want of prosecution. The petition was filed in September, 1889, but nothing had been done. The petition was dismissed.

RE NANABHAI NAROTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an extension of two months' time to enable the insolvents to file their schedules, also for an order directing the Official Assignee not to sell any movable property of the insolvents. His lordship granted an extension till the 11th June, with the necessary instructions to the Official Assignee with reference to the property.

RE ISAAC IBRAHIM ABASKHAN.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE JIVANJEE PESTONJEE DARUVALLA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order till the 11th June next.

RE BECHERDAS KESSOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, on behalf of the second insolvent, the interim order was extended till the 11th June next.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Ragoba Shunga Koli; Radha, woman; Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Oosman; Dorabjee Pallonjee; Paul Joseph; Abdul Cadur bin Zamoodin Parkar; Manekjee Dhanjeebhoy Daruvalla; and Ballajee Jaggunath Talpade.

THE MINES OF PERSIA.

ONE of the principal clauses of the Shah's concession to Baron Reuter, writes a correspondent to the *Times*, gave to the Bank "the exclusive privilege of working throughout the empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines," but when Lord Salisbury recommended her Majesty to grant the concern the privilege and status of a Royal Charter, he made it a special condition that the Bank should not undertake any mining enterprises. This prohibition explains the proposed sale of this portion of its possessions by the Imperial Bank of Persia. Before giving a description of the mines of Persia so far as they are known, I can make on the best authority an interesting statement about the steps that are to be taken to improve the means of internal communication in that part of the Shah's kingdom with which we are most directly concerned. Recent telegrams have referred to the Persian Government having sanctioned the construction of a road from Ahwaz, on the Karun river, to Teheran, *via* Burujird, with a branch road from Burujird to Ispahan, the capital of Central and Southern Persia. This statement is correct, and the Imperial Bank of Persia has undertaken to have a road constructed from Teheran to the Karun river with a branch to Ispahan, as mentioned, on conditions which appear to be exceedingly favourable. The most important of these conditions is that the Shah will allow caravanserais to be built along the road at intervals of about 15 miles, and that a plot of land will be granted to the Bank at each caravanserai. Without much stretch of imagination it can be foreseen that each of these allotments may become the nucleus of a flourishing village or even town.

The mineral wealth of Persia has long been known to those acquainted with the literature bearing on the subject, but the real extent of its vast resources in this direction has only of late years been made apparent. Although in 1865 Dr. Polak, a German, who, after several years of careful study and investigation in the country, wrote an authoritative work on Persia, stated that the wealth of that country in coal, iron, and copper was unbounded, and that hardly any portion of the earth could vie with Persia in mineral richness, yet very many rich mines have been discovered since he wrote 25 years ago. As Dr. Polak's work is not well known in England, we may quote his exact words:—

"The unbounded wealth of the country in coal, iron, and copper deposits only awaits exploration in order to set on foot a mighty industry for which the industrious character and aptitude of the labouring class seem to offer every inducement. . . Scarcely any country of the earth can vie with Persia as to riches in metals, especially copper. Nearly every district has its copper mine; on the northern slope of the Elburz, near Teheran, 20 such can be counted, and as many more in the environs of Kazvin. Lead is mined to such an extent that the demand for it in the country is amply supplied, and also a surplus left for export. The greater portion of the lead ore is found near Kerman. . . . Coal, which generally lies exposed in vast seams, is not up to now mined, owing to want of roads and the absence of demand, for industrial purposes. The seam upon the northern slope of the Elburz, near Teheran, appears already below Kazvin at the village of. If, then shows itself in the Laar Valley, especially in a hollow of the latter called Divasia, and lastly makes itself visible near the small town of Ash on the river Heras. Altogether the coal formation is very abundantly represented.

These favourable statements are in accordance with the information collected by English travellers and by officers sent to report on the condition and prospects of Persia. The late Sir Charles Macgregor, Sir Murdoch Smith, and Colonel Mark Bell, among military experts, agree with what Mr. George Mackenzie, Mr. Curzon, and others have said or written about the extent and promising character of Persia's mineral resources. Perhaps the very best authority on the subject is General A. Houtum Schindler, who served the Shah for a great many years, and who is now acting as Inspector-General of Mines for the Imperial Bank. He has repeatedly travelled through the mining districts of Persia, and many of his reports on the subject have been published by the Vienna Geological Institute.

The four most valuable minerals in the country are coal, iron, copper, and lead, while it has been ascertained that there are large deposits of the purest petroleum in South-west Persia. In the north of Persia a coalfield of great extent has been proved to exist in the neighbourhood of Teheran. The coal has been tested, and experts affirm that it will bear comparison not unfavourably with the best English coal. Another coalfield of excellent quality has more recently been discovered in the Gisakim Hills, less than 50 miles from Bushire. English coal at that port sells at an average price of 43s. 4d. per ton, and it is computed that Persian coal could be sold there, leaving a large profit to the exploiters, for little more than half that price. The total area covered by the coalfields of Persia is believed to be very vast, but the value of even those that have been named is really immense, and must contribute greatly towards the national development of the country. Nor are the iron mines less promising than coal. Those in the vicinity of Teheran are very rich, the ore containing about 70 per cent. of metal, and they are situate within half a mile of the coalfield. Iron does not seem confined to the one spot, as General Schindler stated some time ago that iron and coal occur in juxtaposition throughout the hills skirting the road from the capital to Kazvin, or even further west. Much of the Persian iron is noted as containing hardly any sulphur, and no phosphorus. Lead is found in great abundance, and the ore is rich. The majority of the lead mines are on the northern side of the Elburz range, and as, Russia imports over 90,000 tons of lead annually, their proximity to the Caspian would greatly facilitate the transport of the mineral at low rates to the Russian market. Of all the metals copper is the one most used and most developed in Persia. The Persians make all their vessels and utensils of copper, and it is said to be both very abundant and very rich. Some years ago a sample of Persian blue copper was sold at about £38 10s. a ton. One reason why these mines have not been more worked is that the Persian system of smelting is very poor and there are also no factories for rolling the plates. These deficiencies would, of course, be supplied by any undertaking under European management. Very fine manganese has been obtained in Southern Persia about 60 miles from Kerman. Borax of great value has been found not far from that town. Asbestos was recently discovered in the same district. Cinnabar and pure mercury have also been collected near Zenjan, between Teheran and Tabriz. Lastly, petroleum of the purest kind has been discovered at several points in the Karun district and in South-west Persia generally. The great merit is claimed for Persian petroleum that its distillation is so very easy—that is so say, it can be done at a much lower temperature than is the case with Russian petroleum. An officer who visited Khuzistan many years ago, and whose testimony is above suspicion, pronounced the petroleum springs near the Karun to be "petfectly colourless and exceptionally pure." Within the last few weeks pertroleum has been discovered on the isle of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, opposite Bunder Abbas, an island which we more than once occupied during our periodical quarrels with Persia, which, it is to be hoped, are things of the past.

The enumeration of these facts will show that the mineral resources of Persia are very varied and considerable, and that their development will in all human probability reward those who undertake the task. There can also be no doubt that the progress of Persia as a prosperous mercantile community will be much accelerated by the judicious expenditure of capital in systematically raising its great mineral wealth to the surface. It is in Southern Persia that the prospect is most encouraging, for not merely are the mines easily accessible from the Persian Gulf, but they are to a certain extent rendered secure by reason of their remoteness from any probable external danger. Were the worst to happen in this quarter of Asia, it should still be feasible for us to maintain the necessary control over Khuzistan and the provinces adjacent to the Persian Gulf.

FOREST officers are now said to be carrying out their explorations along the foot of the Chin Hills, in the neighbourhood of Laungshe and Yaw without escorts. This shows very conclusively that the pacification of the country has been satisfactorily accomplished.

SINGAPORE has been considerably excited by the appearance of a man-eating tiger in the neighbourhood of the settlement. The animal made off with a Chinese cooley in the middle of the day. Tigers were long ago extirpated in Singapore, but it used to be said that they swam over occasionally from the Malay Peninsula. Even that saying, however, had of late come to be regarded as a myth. The tragical occurrence now reported, writes a Calcutta paper, brings to mind the appearance of a panther two years ago at Serampore, close to Calcutta, which killed one man and wounded nearly a dozen. Still even this is not so bad as having a morning call from a tiger, as happened the other day in Burma at one of Messrs. Strang, Steel & Co.'s rice-mills. But on that occasion the tiger was the only sufferer.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COASTING STEAMERS.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—The agitation in respect to the imposition of certain conditions on those who ply their steamers along the southern coast of the Konkan has not gone in vain. The last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* contains rules making it obligatory upon the master of every steamer to provide two gangways on each side of the steamer: two fore, and two aft. Though a partial concession, we receive it with the greatest thankfulness. Government is not quite deaf to reasonable prayer when placed before it in the proper way. The making of two gangways is by itself a great boon, and the usefulness of which could be still more heightened by increased and separate latrine accommodation for the third and second classes. We hope Government see the urgency of the proposal and ask the steamer-masters to grant the same.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAM CARS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* asks:—When will this overcrowding in tram-cars cease? A victoria-walla is whisked off to the chowkey at once, if he takes more than the regulation number sanctioned by the law. The S. P. C. A. keeps a sharp eye on the reckla-walla who thinks that the "dumb driven cattle," of which he is lord and master, have no right to complain, so long as they get their miserable feed from his hands. But the tram-people are apparently left to manage things at their own "sweet will and pleasure," and it would seem as if there was practically no limit to the carrying capacities of a tram-car or of that most hard-worked, perhaps, of all animals, the tram-horse. It is bad enough, especially in the trying weather we are now passing through, to pack five persons, like sardines, on a bench made to hold conveniently no more than four, without adding to the misery of the situation by allowing an animated wall of flesh and bones to be formed at the rear of the car, where the conductor is supposed to reign supreme "monarch of all he surveys." Any one may satisfy himself that this is no overdrawn picture by taking a Girgaum car of a morning between the hours of 9 and 10, and he will find that the car during its passage through the stronghold of Hinduism, not only gets choke-full, in the seats, but actually carries a double line, in the conductor's domains, of from 6 to 8 persons, and this worthy, temporarily banished, has to shift for himself, as he best may, on the foot-board! At times, too, a couple of more enterprising passengers may be seen clinging to this same foot-board, in anticipation of a "vacancy." And this state of things continues until the exodus takes place at Money-School or Bori-Bunder. We are ready enough to admit that the tram-car is a great blessing to the travelling public, but on the principle of "give and take," will the tram-authorities kindly manage things with a better regard to the comfort and convenience of the mass, from whom they annually draw such a lot of money?

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—The following remarks made by Mr. Justice Birdwood in the course of his presidential address at the prize distribution ceremony of the Empress High School deserve to be inscribed in character of gold—"What is there more galling in this life than an unequal yoke. And how can there be any real, abiding social equality and progress, if sisters, wives, and mothers are deliberately put on a lower level, as regards the advantages of education than the male members of a family." But says the party of reactionists among us, the party that has done every thing to deserve Disraeli's epithet about a certain political party in England—that women are made to bear the greater part of the yoke, and have no right to receive knowledge because they are destined for the kitchen. In the eyes of this party females do not count as a force in the progress of a country, and, therefore, all you have to do is to teach them how to cook. The experience of ages has, however, shown that if you put woman on a lower level than man, she does not fail to have her revenge and draws man downwards with herself, so as to make women of men and children of women? How female enlightenment best serves to further a political cause is best illustrated by a meeting held recently in London under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple for the purpose of discussing Lord Cross's Bill and Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill about the Indian Councils. Sir Richard opened the meeting by discoursing on the question in his usual manner and suggesting that India was not ripe for Elective Councils. Then followed an animated discussion, in which several ladies took part, and it is said that those of them who spoke in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill put the matter so clearly and so tersely that they won the battle, and the voting went in their favour!

THE LATE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—Mr. Ollivant ought to be proud of the encomiums which both the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee have showered on him the eve of his retirement from the office of Municipal Commissioner to take up the appointment of Political Agent in Kathyawar. These encomiums have been, upon the whole, well deserved by Mr. Ollivant. There can be no denying the fact that he has been a most hardworking and hardworked Municipal Commissioner, and never shirked his duty, but always threw his whole heart and soul into it. He has also proved to be very able in the discharge of that duty. As Mr. Chandavarkar pointed out at Monday's meeting of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has to show that he possesses many sided capacities to prove successful in his work—he had to be a doctor, and engineer, a financier, a lawyer, and a clever debater. It is by no means an easy task to grapple with questions so varying in their nature, and Mr. Ollivant has, doubtless, proved equal to them.

The *Gujerat Mitra* thinks:—The Bombay Municipal Corporation did right in placing the other day on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered to the city of Bombay by the departing Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., C. I. E., during an administration, the longest, the most eventful, and the most memorable of any Commissioner. "They cordially acknowledge that the success which has crowned Mr. Ollivant's administration has been due to his firm grasp of municipal problems, combined with rare talent for administration and organization, sound judgment, great tact, and untiring energy and capacity for work." It is needless to corroborate the fact by any individual instances. He was the Collector of Surat during the License Tax rebellion, and we all know how zealously and honestly he worked while he was amongst us. In obedience to time-honoured practice, the Political Agent's office is invariably filled by military officers. Civilian Political Agents in this country are very few and far between; and the fact that from amongst a large number of Civilians in the presidency, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has been selected for the Kattiawar Political Agency is a sufficient proof of his administrative capacity; and the Government of Lord Reay here deserve the warmest acknowledgments of the Civil Service ranks.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks:—If any great public work will permanently associate Mr. Ollivant's name in connection with the Municipality, it is this. We take it to be his "magnum opus." The Tansa Reservoir will perpetuate his name in the city, and be pointed out as a lasting memorial of his sagacity and perseverance. We accord him our highest praise for inaugurating and successfully launching this work on a practically basis. The whole we are disposed to think that, despite many grave errors of judgment, Mr. Ollivant has proved himself an able and zealous Municipal Commissioner. We have nothing but praise for the talent and grasp of mind he brought to bear upon the consideration and disposal of many an important Municipal problem. He has richly deserved the vote of thanks unanimously passed by the Standing Committee and the Corporation. It is unlikely we may see another Commissioner of his stamp for some years to come. That will enhance the value of his worth as Commissioner.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Nobody can be a better judge of the services of its chief executive than the Corporation itself, and the record of a resolution to that effect is an evidence of the unqualified satisfaction of the body in question. Every man has his failings, but that apart, that Mr. Ollivant has been a person of great energy and undoubted capacity for work, even outsiders will gladly admit. His regime has been an eventful one from any points of view: changes in the Municipal law, fresh water-works, erection of new Municipal buildings and offices, and other matters of equal importance. Though rather of an autocratic turn of mind, his relations with his employers have been, on the whole, satisfactory; his memory may not remain green for ever, but he will never be taxed as far as we are aware for a single act of positive harm. We wish him heartily the same amount of success in his fresh sphere of usefulness.

Prince Bismarck, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is making preparations for writing his memoirs. Those who are to assist him in this work have already arrived at Friedrichsruh. One is the assistant of Dr. Schweninger, who often acted as the latter's substitute in attending the Chancellor, and so gained Prince Bismarck's confidence. The other is a young writer from Hamburg, with whom the Prince has been personally acquainted for many years.

THE BARISAL GUNS.

The latest proceedings of the Bengal Assiatic Society contain a note on the "Barisal Guns," and the existence of volcanic vents in the direction of those sounds by Mr. H. James Rainey, who writes:—I find that Mr. Manson, in his letter embodied in extenso in the sub-committee's initial report on the aforesaid curious phenomena, states:—"At page 8 of the pamphlet of Col. Waterhouse I see a mistake made by Mr. Rainey, there quoted concerning an 'active volcanic train' which is supposed to run up and down this coast. There is nothing volcanic anywhere near, but no doubt Mr. Rainey is thinking of the burning springs in the Sita Kund range, and the so-called mud volcanoes of Ramri and Cheduba. These are nothing but the escape of marsh gas," etc. In one of my papers on the 'Barisal Guns,' communicated to the Society as far back as twenty years ago, I think* which in fact elicited the first regular discussion on the subject, I believe I stated that, "an active volcanic train" ran along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, chiefly based on information derived from a geological map published, if I remember rightly, in Dr. M'Clelland's Cal Jour. Nat. His. This statement is substantially correct, and it is evident that Mr. Manson is not aware of the fact, well-known to geologists, that the 'great Sunda group of volcanic vents,' starting from the eastern islands there, passes through Java and Sumatra, and extends northward as far as Chittagong.

The fact of Mr. Manson designating the veritable mud volcanoes of Ramri and Cheduba as "so-called mud volcanoes" shows that he considers *steam* mud volcanoes as 'true' mudvolcanoes, and '*gas*' mud volcanoes as 'pseudo' mud volcanoes, which is a distinction not recognised by the general body of geologists. *These* mud volcanoes are by no means insignificant, as they are subject to fiery paroxysmal eruptions, generally synchronous with seismic phenomena, when the flames rise to the height of several hundred feet probably due to the presence of volatile liquid petroleum hydrocarbons. But whether the ejecting force is altogether different gases,—not solely marsh gas, or both *gases* and *steam* combined,—has not been conclusively established, as stated by Mr. Mallet in his report on these mud volcanoes, *vide Records*, G. S. I. Pt, 11. 1878, p. 205.

The "*burning springs*" of, what Mr. Manson calls, "the Sita Kund range," are probably not produced by marsh gas, but most likely, as suggested by the learned Director of the Geological Survey of India with regard to the "Sita Kund" near Monghyr, to "deep-seated thermo-dynamic action." As regards the designation "Sita Kund," I may explain that, it is a sort of generic term applied to all natural hot springs in India, and it is derived from a well-known episode chronicled in the great Sanskrit Epic, "the Ramayana" on the rescue of Sita from the clutches of Ravana, king of Lanka (Ceylon). Her consort Rama, jealous of her honour, caused her to undergo the ordeal of fire and to prove her chastity, after which she performed her ablution in a spring, which thenceforth become a hot spring.

I may add that I have no deire to impugn the correctness of the conclusion arrived at by the sub-committee:—"That there is no evidence in favour of volcanic action having caused the sounds," and the scientific reputation of Colonel Waterhouse, the Rev. Father Lafont, and Mr. Pedler, who are among the members of the Sub-Committee, is a sufficient guarantee that the enquiry will be carefully and cautiously conducted on strictly scientific lines. But, I would suggest that, before finally discarding *in toto* all considerations of volcanic agency, sub-marine or otherwise, it might be worth while to enquire if similar sounds are heard anywhere in the proximity of mud volcanoes intimately associated with petroleum beds, scattered in various parts of the globe. I have read in some book, I think in a magazine, published in the beginning of the present century, that somewhat similar sounds are heard somewhere in China, and have been traced to subterranean origin. The mud volcanoes of Java are said to *explode most violently during the rainy season*, and though Mr. Mallet found the contrary to be the case as regards Ramri and Cheduba, in one of his reports, yet it was admittedly on insufficient data. Captain Hannay, quoted by Mr. Mallet, writing of a gas mud volcano connected with petroleum beds in Upper Assam, in Jour. As. Soc. B., 1845, says:—

"This is indeed a strange looking place, and I am told by the Singhpos that at times there is an internal noise as of distant thunder, when it bursts forth suddenly, with a loud report, and then for a time subsides."

If sub-marine volcanic action produces explosions on the coast, would the sounds be readily-carried inland along the course of the rivers that discharge themselves into the Bay? Of course this is put forward as nothing more than a mere suggestion, and not advanced as an attempt to build any particular theory as to the sounds being of volcanic origin.

The cause of the Barisal Guns still remains a mystery, and a not unnatural tendency in the enquiry has been to fall back on the line of active and partially quiescent volcanic vents occurring along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, as possibly exhibiting phenomena which might account for these sounds. Any way, Mr. Rainey made no mistake in referring to "an active volcanic train" along the Arracan Coast; beaause the mud exhibitions in the form of cones raised partly by ejections of mud and other materials, with accompanying discharges of steam and luminous gas, must be classed in the category of volcanoes: while the evidence seems clear that they have extended as far as northwards as Chittagong.

Whether, however, the sounds accompanying certain features of his line of volcanic action have anything to do with the Barisal Gun sounds or echoes is so far extremely questionable, still a possible connection should not be let fall out of the discussion, and Mr. Rainey's suggestion as to enquiry regarding sound accompaniment of volcanic phenomena in other regions might be kept in view.

The sounds reported so far as accompanying the paroxysmal discharges of the Arracan foci are not, however, so much explosive as rumbling or thunder-like; which may be attributable to the escape of the conjested material or gases through vents already existing. It is, however, a question with me whether explosive sounds might not arise from the bursting forth of confined gases through sudden openings in a less active, though not necessarily less cumulative, region of this line of vulcanicity; which region might lie to northward or even north-westwards of Chittagong. At the same time, the Barisal Guns are, perhaps, too numerous and apparently rather too much, confined to the south central part of the delta, to fall in with this last suggestion.

Mr. W. A. Lee suggested that seismograph observations should be taken to decide whether or not the Barisal guns accompany earth tremors.

* I may here state that I am labouring under the disadvantage of writing merely from memory and without the aid of books of reference, owing to the destruction by fire of my rather extensive Library of works on India, and all my manuscript notes on Natural History and other subjects, including my observations on the 'Barisal Guns' and deductions drawn thereform, extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·714
Temperature of Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	93·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind	NW. NNW. NW. WNW. W, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

The manufacture of gunpowder in India for war purposes, observes an up-country paper, may be said to be in a transition stage at present, the authorities being fully alive to the important changes due to the substitution of a charcoal prepared from other substances than wood; to the many variations of late years in the processes of manufacture, and also in the machinery used; and to the necessity that exists for the production in this country of all kinds of powder required for service, with the different weapons in use or likely to be introduced. It will thus be seen that the task beforehe Indian Ordnance Department, to keep pace with the times and to find a smokeles powder for the new magazine rifle, is a difficult one. The introduction of the arm as a general measure will entirely depend on the capability of the powder-workers at Ishapore to turn out a suitable smokeless dowder, similar in every respect to that about to be introduced at home; and to enable them to do this it will be necessary for some of them not only to learn the process of manufacture, but the uses of the machinery required for making it. The machinery will have to be purchased at home, shipped to this country, and set in working order before any steps can be taken to determine whether smokeless powder can be made here suitable for use on a campaign; and it will take quite twelve months to determine this after the machinery has been erected and placed in working order.

THE LONDON STAGE.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, who in the *Fortnightly Review*, has dealt with the London stage, in a manner which has excited much controversy at home, thus writes:—

There is, no doubt, at this moment a very general dissatisfaction with the stage, stage plays, and stage players; the more general and the more pronounced because the stage was never, in a sense, more popular. We like to go to play, it is a want of the age, and yet, most of us roundly abuse the whole ordering of things theatrical when we get there. An auditor, unused to stage language and ways, and coming to the theatre straight from the street, the exchange, the counter, the mess, or the drawing-room—wherever, in short men and women, coagregate—could hardly, I think, fail to be struck by a certain falseness, a certain over-emphasis, and especially a certain long-drawn exaggeration of the pathetic tones. He would think it grotesque, and he would probably think it unpleasant. It is a note not to heard in daily life, for we are an undemonstrative people by nature, and pride ourselves on getting through the crises of our lives in dumb show with no more than a word or two. This impassive attitude some think is one of the best things about us. I am myself inclined to believe, after certain recent personal experiences of more vociferous methods, that the very demonstrative nations spend more energy than we do in promise, and perhaps retain less for performance. On the stage, however, and chiefly on the melodramatic stage, we have changed all this. Our men weep, our women whine: it may be sentimental, which is quite another thing from pathtic, but it is a singularly long way removed from our ordinary English way of taking the facts of existence.

In the course of the past summer the present writer was listening to one of the most popular plays of the season. Two young ladies of pleasing exterior, very competent players, had taken the stage; one was recounting her misfortunes to the other. "Now," I thought, "was ever anything more unlike to the behaviour of any two sane Englishwomen than that of these young actresses—the tearful faces, the spasmodic gestures, the long-drawn, woeful utterance, and the various traditional stage tricks of speech and manner?" And I reflected that the young ladies themselves were not responsible for their departure from nature, but the fashion of the times which calls for such divagatione. At this moment a stranger sitting at my side could bear it no longer; he moved impatiently in his seat and expressed his indignation in a whispered comment in my ear:—"I beg your pardon, sir, but what two confounded idiots!" I imagine this gentleman, whose speech was educated, and his face intelligent, may have lived long enough away from London melodrama-land to have forgotten that it is a region where a dialect of its own prevails, accompanied by contortions of the face and body, rollings of the eyes, emotional gurglings, hisses, and huskiness which never accompany the speech of the Englishmen and women of the world we live in. My outspoken acquaintance only said what many of us think; what, perhaps, a majority of educated people think, some of whom frequent theatres in spite of their hard thoughts of the stage; and what, probably, still more think who stay away from the stage doors in despair of finding any right interpretation within them of the ways of the life we live and of the world we inhabit. We have, in truth, almost forgotten that the aforesaid monstrously unnatural proceedings on the stage are unnatural; use has made us callous; anyhow we have got to bear with them for the sake of the pleasure of listening to any scenic representation of life whatever. Does not this prove how strong and deeply implanted is the love of Englishmen for the theatre?

One very obvious fact connected with the modern London stage—not, perhaps, very difficult to explain—is, that of all the four distinct divisions into which stage plays are divided, namely, Tragedy, Comedy, Melodrama, and Farce, the two latter only are in vogue at the present time, and that the successes of the past season have been almost exclusively obtained in melodrama. *The Middleman, A Man's Shadow, The Dead Heart, The Profligate, Sweet Lavender,* and *London Day by Day* are all, under various denominations, forms of melodrama, and these have been amongst the most paying theatrical ventures of the year. Farce at the present day sometimes extends itself to two or three acts and calls itself comedy, but it is not the less pure farce on that account; and that, too, has had its striking successes of late—why indeed should it not? Honest farce which caricatures life is surely a better thing than mock melodrama which travesties it; and it is infinitely better to laugh frankly at little or nothing than to weep for no true cause at all. It seems at first sight strange that the cream and pick of thinking, cultivated Great Britain, which may be taken to reside in or to frequent London, should be satisfied with these two admittedly lower forms of dramatic art when they could have, as one might think, for the asking, the higher forms of tragedy and comedy. Can any reason be assigned for this contentment? The reasons would seem to be manifold and not quite on the surface, but I believe they can be put down for the reader in black and white.

A play may be defined shortly as a representation by means of scene and dialogue of the procession and the development, with suitable environment and culmination, of an emotional phase of life; and this applies to all play-writing, tragedy, comedy, melodrama, and farce. When it is so done as to interpret the sadness, the pitifulness, the sorrow, the fatal ills of human life, and to stir in us respondent emotions of the graver kind, it is tragedy as *Hamlet* and *King Lear* are tragedies. When the audience is to be stirred through these same emotions with a somewhat greater employment of ingenuity and a certain over-accentuation of the more hysterical feelings and an admixture of the comic phases of life, and some perhaps necessary disregard of truth and probability, it generally goes by the name of melodrama. When, with equal disregard of truth and still more twisting of the probabilities, laughter only is sought for, it is farce. There remains that kind of play which some of the best critics hold to be highest of all, higher even than tragedy, namely, comedy; the stage play, that is, which, with strict regard to truth and the laws of human conduct, modified only by that due artistic enhancement that becomes an art which is an interpretation and not a mere imitation of nature, deals with all the emotions felt by men and women: which deals with them through all their gamut of utterance and expression by voice, gesture and attitude, which tends to gaiety, and which always culminates in a happy issue. This is comedy.

Now certainly, if these definitions be correct, comedy is as high a thing as, and one which is of necessity more difficult to accomplish even than, tragedy, for the issues are less simple, the lines more complex; and the proof of my assertion would seem to lie in this, that by common consent, while the great tragedies of the world can be counted by ten or twelve, it would be difficult to name even half that number of great and perfect comedies. Tragedy and comedy being admittedly the two best things of their kind, we Londoners will nevertheless have neither of them. Tragedy we sometimes consent to endure, not for the play's sake, but for the scenic show with which prudent managers accompany their tragedies: and comedy too must be served up with a particular sauce, for it must be so charged with farce that it is comedy no longer, or so seasoned with emotional matter and serious incident and a forced method, that it is debased into melodrama. If we inquire into the reasons why the prevailing kind of stage play now-a-days offered to Englishmen is melodrama, why it is that only, or that chiefly, which fills the manager's cash box, and why tragedy and comedy are avoided—the reasons can be stated categorically as follows, though it is very certain that he who sets forth these reasons will make few friends by doing so. One reason for decadence is that audiences are no longer of one mind, no longer homogeneous but mixed. Time has been, and in those times tragedy and comedy were popular, when the audiences of London theatres were composed all but exclusively of Londoners, when pit and boxes were pretty much of one way of thinking, and the upper galleries, the "gods" of to-day—were of infinitesimal importance.

Some statistics of the opium trade which are published by the *Shan Pao*, a Chinese paper, are not very pleasant reading for Englishmen. Only a century and a quarter ago the consumption of opium in the Empire was merely nominal, there being then little or no native cultivation, and the whole import of foreign opium being only about two hundred chests a year. In 1796 the Government, warned by the growing evil, forbade the trade; but thirty or forty chests are believed to have still found their way into the country. In 1839 Great Britain compelled China to permit the import in the interest of our Indian revenues, and now the annual importation from Indian; is estimated at three hundred thousand chests. This is, however, as the *Shan Pao* writer observes, not the worst part of the business; for the removal of the interdict has led to a great extension of the native cultivation, and now in five great provinces the flourishing poppy-fields give mournful token of the progress of the opium-smoker's vice.

CONFLICTS OF EXPERIENCE.

Persons who accept Lord John Russell's definition of a proverb, observes *Macmillan's Magazine*, must sometimes be puzzled to find that one and the same community is in the habit of using adages which are diametrically opposed to one another. If it were true that a proverb is the wisdom of the many and the wit of one, we should surely be justified in expecting all accepted proverbs to resemble laws of nature or formulas of mathematics. But we see that this is far from being the case; and no sooner do we think that we have obtained an irrefragable maxim from the crystallisation of experience than another, equally authoritative, confronts us with an absolutely opposite direction. "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," is a traditional rule that must have been quoted many millions of times by persons disposed to economy. Its principle is reinforced in the proverbial philosophy of other nations besides our own. "Little streams make large rivers," say the French, and the Scots match them with "Many a little makes a mickle." English domestic economists declare that "A pin a day is a groat a year," though it may be doubted whether there was ever a community in which fourpence *per annum* was held a commensurate return for the trouble of stooping to the daily pin. Yet, after we have digested all this mass of concurrent testimony, it is not a little baffling to be checked in our decision by an equally respectable body of evidence which tells us that we must not be "Penny wise and pound foolish." For if a careful husbandry of copper in the integer leads to an idiotic treatment of two hundred and forty pence in the aggregate, where is the wisdom of leaving the pounds to take care of themselves? "More haste less speed" is one of our English expressions of caution as to the dangers of precipitation. The Hindu has put the same thought in various shapes, after his concrete manner; one of these is, "He took off his shoes before he came to the ford." "He who goes slow has long to go (*Chi va piano va lontano*)," says the melodious Italian; and neither in India nor in Italy does there appear to be much danger from superfluous energy. But our forefathers seem to have been aware of the opposite risk, and to have provided a number of countervailing maxims. Such, for example, are "Take time by the forelock," "Delays are dangerous," "Time and tide for no man bide." Nowhere is this contradictory tendency more seen than in those sayings which partake of the nature of aphorisms. Aphorisms, if we may trust to etymology, are the marking off or delimitation of experience from the confused reasonings of careless minds. "Use is second nature" has been often cited as an excuse for persons who are opposed to change. Yet many opposite sayings remind us that men love novelty and will welcome "anything for a change."

In Archbishop Watley's edition of Bacon's essays is collected an abundance of saws that the philosophic chancellor had put together under the title of *Antitheta*. Ranged in parallel columns we find these conflicting maxims at the foot of the more important papers. Thus on the subject last mentioned, the following are amongst the *Antitheta* appended to the Essay of Innovations.

"Time is the great innovator; why then do we not imitate time?"	"What innovator imitates time who so insinuates his innovations that they escape notice?"

Here the reformer says plainly that we should imitate time who is the great reformer; while the conservative answers that no reformer can do so, for the reason that time's reforms are imperceptible. A singular commentray on which is given in the essay itself to which these texts are appended. "For otherwise," "says Bacon," if men do not follow the gentle example of time's innovations, whatsoever is new is unlooked for, and ever it mends some and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong and imputeth it to the author." We are reminded that Bacon stood at the parting of the ways, when the Tudor monarchy had done its work and was perishing in the feeble hands of the first Stuart.

It is unknown from what source Bacon derived the greater portion of these maxims. But, in the authentic deliverances of the philosophers and poets one meets with similar conflicts. A French writer has said that he is able to reconcile two of such utterances: namely, the saying of Tacitus, "The unknown always passes for the marvellous (Omne ignotum pro magnifico);" and that of Ovid, "No one cares about the unknown (Ignoti nulla cupido);" and evidently there is a sense in which both are true. A due synthesis of such apparently opposite maxims will result, not in a mutual cancelment, but in a composite principle. For men may not desire the unknown, yet may admire it when it comes under their observation, when it ceases to be unknown. But there are more startling contradictions to be found in the recorded experience of very great men. When Juvenal conceived his magnificent defiance of Fortune he was so pleased with it that he used it twice, each time in the same words. The most familiar and appropriate use is, no doubt, in the grand passage which concludes the tenth satire on the vanity of our wishes. The passage has been translated by Dryden and imitated by Johnson, but neither of these masculine and skilful writers has done justice to Juvenal's meaning. And what is still more unfortunate the text itself is unsettled. According to one reading the satirist meant to say: "If one has wisdom one has every deity on one's side." According to the other he says to Fortune: "Thou hast no authority where wisdom is"—i.e., it is only the fool who wants luck to befriend him. Great as the difference is, the two readings agree in this, that prudence is worth more than luck; and this is, manifestly, a salutary principle. The difficulty is to reconcile it with such a saying as "Fortune favours the brave," or with the still more audacious law of Bonaparte, "Providence is on the side of the big battalions." One tells us that strength is the criterion and cause of success, the other puts it in wisdom. We think of Horace and his "Mere brute force perishes by its own strength (*Vis consili expers mole ruit sua.*) Athens of old drove in ignominious flight the mighty hosts of Xerxes. Clive at Plassy and elsewhere puffed away the big battalions of Asia with a handful of men formed by European discipline. Wellington, with a force of thirty thousand British troops, pushed the hosts of Napoleon's own marshals out of the Peninsula and across the Pyrenees.

"THE ADVANCE MADE BY WOMAN."

In exact proportion to the enjoyment and employment by women of the facilities for higher education will be the disappearance of the distinctions between their thought out work and that of men, observes the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Women are demonstrably as capable of eminence in languages, astronomy, mathematics, and writing as men. There is no department of purely intellectual labour in which they cannot hold their own with their brothers. A large majority of them, however, do not, some because they do not desire to do so, others because they have not the encouragement, others still because they cannot get the opportunity. Women who excel have against them the hardly reserved opposition of the mass of men to their endeavour, and the not at all reserved opposition of the moiety of their own sex to such endeavour. The apprehension in both cases is, "unwomanliness," as if knowledge, reason, strength, and thoroughness were to to be rated masculine, and half knowledge, illogicalness, weakness, and superficiality were to be rated feminine. By this rule the women of Turkey should be regarded as the most "womanly" in the world, and those of England and America as the least so. Christianity has coincided with or caused the doing of much for woman, but it has not yet wholly freed itself, regarding her, from some of the misconceptions of the grosser religions which it seeks to displace. The last quarter of the nineteenth century has been remarkable for the advance made by woman. As thorough education as that of man is her possibility. Her capacity to acquire and use it has been demonstrated. The avenues of work opening to her have broadened and multiplied. She is much more of a person and much less of a parrot than in periods past. Her success in business has been repeatedly attested. Her skill in organisation and in executive directions has been forced on the realisation of the world. There has been no loss to the finer qualities, if they can so be named. The best educated woman in Brooklyn is an unsurpassed housekeeper, a splendid wife, the exemplary mother of magnificent children. The best women cooks are not in the kitchens, but in the cooking schools, where the art of preparation and the science of economy and hygiene in food are taught with a thoroughness which makes servants twice as serviceable as they otherwise would be. The duties of the home are better performed by women who know a great many other things than by those who know nothing beyond the routine of indoor work or supervision. Knowledge is power for women as well as men, and the more of it the better for both.

One reason for the Amir's prolonged absence from Kabul is said to be a desire to show that his son Hubbibullah is capable of holding the reins of government. He is anxious that Hubbibullah's claim to the succession should be recognised, but in this matter Government has shown no intention of meeting his views.

THE EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE VOICE.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, in an article in the *New York Review*, writes:—The speaking voice does not generally become seriously affected as the result of smoking, except in the case of those who have to make professional use of the voice. I have noticed such effects occasionally in the case of military men, and more rarely amongst the clergy, who have generally the good sense to give up the habit of smoking when they find it injurious. They are certainly, however, most common amongst actors. In members of the dramatic profession there is often a great strain on both the throat and the nervous system, especially in learning and rehearsing new parts; and it is at such times that actors often exceed the bounds of moderation in smoking, which is had recourse to as a sedative to their overtaxed cerebral and nervous energies. It is easy to drift into excess under such circumstances, all the more that the throat is then in what may be called "a condition of least resistance." The result is that most of the leading actors in London suffer from a relaxed condition of the upper part of the throat brought on entirely I believe by smoking. As a high standard of excellence can only be maintained in the dramatic proffession under a sparing use of alcohol, tobacco must be looked upon as the sole cause of the evil. I may add, moreover, that whilst actors suffer very much from congestion and relaxation of the pharynx, actresses are very rarely afflicted in that way. But if the present craze of women for aping men even in their weaknesses continues, it cannot be expected that they will escape the consequences. The fair creatures whom I have seen smoke, however, did not seem likely to do themselves much harm, for they either toyed with the cigarette in a Platonic sort of way, or smoked with their lips, "puffing out innocuous blasts of dry smoke," to use the words of Charles Lamb, but taking care that very little passed inwards beyond the "barrier of the teeth." I cannot imagine, however, that any lady who cares about her voice would expose it even to that slight risk.

Unfortunately it is not necessary to smoke to be a victim of tobacco. Even seasoned vessels find their neighbours' pipes or cigars very trying, and, for a person with a delicate throat, exposure to an atmosphere laden with the fumes of tobacco is even worse than smoking. Dr. Ramon de la Sota, a Spanish physician who has given much attention to the subject, states that he is very frequently called upon to treat Spanish ladies who do not themselves smoke, for irritation of the throat, caused, according to him, by the ungallant habits of their male relatives "who do not deny themselves the cigar either at table or in the drawing-room or even in the bed-room." The same gentleman has seen some of the worst effects of tobacco in the throats of women (non-smokers) employed in the large cigar factory at Seville. "Smoking concerts" should be *anathema maranatha* to the vocalist who has proper regard for his instrument; he should also scrupulously avoid smoking carriages on the Underground Railway, especially at the time of the evening exodus from the city, and all other places where smokers most do congregate. The effects of over-smoking on the throat, when the habit has not been too long indulged in, can as a rule be easily cured by the simple remedy of discontinuing the practice which engenders them. In considering the evils produced by smoking it should be borne in mind that there are two bad qualities contained in the fumes of tobacco. The one is the poisonous nicotine, and the other is the high temperature of the burning tobacco. The Oriental hookah, in which the smoke is cooled by being passed through water before reaching the mouth, is probably the least harmful form of indulgence in tobacco, and the cigarette, which is so much in vogue nowadays, is most certainly the worst. It owes this "bad eminence" to the very mildness of its action, people being tempted to smoke all day long, and easily accustoming themselves to inhale the fumes into their lungs, and thus saturating their blood with the poison.

To sum up, I believe that most people can smoke in moderation without injury, and that to many tobacco acts as a useful nerve sedative. On the other hand, if indulged in to excess the habit is always injurious, and I am sure that a great many persons either cannot see or wilfully shut their eyes to the "scientific frontier," which separates moderation from abuse. It must also be borne in mind that the condition of the throat, as well as that of the general health, varies greatly at different times, and that an amount of smoking which at one time would be attended with no bad effect might at another produce serious harm. Every smoker knows that when the stomach is out of order the pipe or cigar loses its charm, but it is not so generally known that at such times the tongue (which to the experienced eye is a mirror of the invisible stomach) and the throat are more vulnerable than usual to tobacco. If nature's warnings on these points are disregarded, as they generally are, the smoker will bring on himself much unnecessary discomfort and even suffering. In connection with the variation in susceptibility just referred to, it may be mentioned that persons leading an outdoor life can, as a rule, smoke with much greater impunity than those who spend most of their time indoors. It is, further, worthy of remark that the inhabitants of warm climates suffer less than the dwellers in what is, probably on the *a non lucendo* principle, called the *temperate* climate of England. This is doubtless due to the greater resisting power of throats less harassed by fogs and east winds, and partly perhaps to the use of milder tobacco.

To conclude with a little practical advice, I would say to anyone who finds total abstinence too heroic a stretch of virtue, let him smoke only after a substantial meal; and if he be a singer or speaker let him do so after and never before using the voice. Let him smoke a mild Havannah or a long-stemmed pipe charged with some cool-smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra-Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, or cigarette to the bitter, and it may be added, rank and oily end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the *near*, half of his cigarette. Let the singer who wishes to keep in the "perfect way" refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to excess.

THE RELATION OF PENALTY TO. CRIME

The New York Court of appeal having unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower courts, in declaring the Electrical Execution Act constitutional, affirming the legality and correctness of the trial of the accused, writes the *Toronto Week* it is probable that the long-pending sentence against the convict Kemmler will at last be executed. Should the experiment, for as such it must, we suppose, be in some sense regarded, prove successful in establishing the simplicity and instantaneousness of this mode of execution, it will, no doubt, be speedily adopted elsewhere. Assuming the necessity of the death penalty for the protection of society, it is time some mode less revolting, less spectacular, and less liable to bungling was substituted for hanging. If the causes of the general revulsion against the latter method of inflicting the death penalty were closely inquired into it would probably be found to lie deeper than any mere feeling of pity for the supposed sufferings of the victim. Does not the demand for a change grow rather out of the feeling that there is something brutalising to minds of a certain class in the very conception of a human being thus suspended between earth and heaven. It is a singulat fact, but it seems to be pretty well established as a law in penology, that the effect of punishment as a deterrent from crime diminishes instead of increasing in proportion to its frequency and brutality. We suppose it would be hardly possible to find now a man of intelligence and respectability who doubts that the old system of public execution was demoralising and degrading, and that the present system by which the death penalty is inflicted within prison walls and in the presence of none but official witnesses, is directly in the interests of public morality. Is it not, then, about time that another step were taken in the same direction, by excluding the public (all exceptions needful to secure the ends of justice being made) from criminal trials, especially from the precincts of the police courts? Judging from the descriptions of the frequenters of these courts, and the manner in which many of them seem to gloat over the details of the foulest crimes, it is impossible to doubt that such scenes are, to a certain class of natures, but schools in inquity. The foul reckless prisoner at the bar is exalted into bad eminence as a sort of hero. Familiarity with crime and its punishment banishes horror at the one and breeds contempt for the other. The object-lesson produces an effect just the opposite from that desgned and intended, and the sooner it is screened from the gaze of vulgar curiosity, the better for all concerned.

A WHOLESALE MURDER PLOT.

The following personal experiences of "Life in China in the 'Fifties'" give an account of a murder-plot at Hong Kong by which the lives of the European residents were placed in considerable jeopardy for some time. Happily no fatal results ensued, but this was owing to accident only:—

In December, 1856, I returned to China from a visit to the United States, and on reaching Hong Kong found that hostilities had broken out at Canton between the English and Chinese, which had resulted in the withdrawal to Hong Kong and Macao of all foreigners from the place, and the destruction of their residences, known as 'factories,' which for so many years had been in their occupation. A very inimical feeling towards foreigners was manifested by the Chinese generally, and the rowdy element in the population about Hong Kong in particular, embracing pirates and land robbers, took advantage of the existing state of things to practise their villainies in the most open and barefaced manner, in which they were doubtless encouraged by their own authorities. Every steamer running between Hong Kong and Macao was well armed and provided with guards, and foreigners travelling by them carried their revolvers ready for use: but, in spite of all precautions, several steamers were captured by ruffians who had smuggled themselves on board in the guise of passengers. Indeed, such was the condition of matters that foreigners had had to go armed wherever they went, and to be constantly on their guard, and I remember dinners in Hong Kong where each guest as he sat down drew his revolver, and placed it on the table before him. I took up my residence at Macao, but had frequently to go over to Hong Kong on business, and the passage to and fro was always a most anxious one; the Chinese passengers were put down in the hold, and sentries with loaded guns stood over the hatchways, ready to fire upon them in case of any indication of an attempt at rising. One day in January, 1857, I had occasion to go over to Hong Kong to despatch my mail letters and put up at the club. On the morning of the mail's departure I breakfasted early with several friends, and we then retired to our rooms to finish our letters. I sat writing for a little while, when I began to experience such extraordinary sensations that I felt certain I was going to have a serious attack of illness of some kind. I attempted to go on with my letter, but could not do so, and brought it to an abrupt ending, saying, 'I am suddenly taken ill and can write no more.' As I placed it in the envelope I heard sounds coming from the next room, which, had we been afloat and in a gale of wind, I should have thought indicated a desperate case of sea sickness. It at once flashed into my mind that my neighbour was suffering from the same cause as myself, and that perhaps all the inmates of the club had been poisoned in some way. I hastened to the room of one of the friends who had breakfasted with me, and opening his door without ceremony, found him sitting back in his chair with an unfinished letter before him, his eyes protruding and a bewildered look on his face. 'Have you felt well since breakfast?' was my immediate question. 'No,' said he, 'on the contrary, I have been feeling very badly, and was just going to speak to you about it.' 'Come, then,' I replied, 'let us go and see a doctor at once, as I am sure we have been poisoned.' With that we both left the room, and as we came out on the corridor we met another friend, who called out, 'If you are going to breakfast don't touch the bread, as it is full of arsenic.' Our sensations then can be better imagined than described.

"We hastened downstairs, and as we reached the hall below found a group of fellow-sufferers, to whom Captain de Bussche, of one of the Woosung opium ships, was administering copious draughts of mustard and warm water, and he cheered us up by saying that this would put us all right, as he had gone through a similar experience during the previous war, and had successfully used the same remedy. With us, however it did not seem to prove efficacious, and we started for a neighbouring chemist's to procure a more powerful antidote, but found the place crowded with foreigners, each waiting his turn for a dose. It was like a run upon a bank, the assistants taking the place of cashiers, and paying our doses of ipecacuanha, as fast as they could prepare them, instead of dollars, to the clamorous throng; but, active as they were, we saw there would be no chance for us for a long time; and, as our sensations were getting more and more disagreeable, and the moments precious, we hastened to our doctor, and though he was busily engaged in the same way, there were fewer there, and we were soon supplied with the necessary remedy. Then we were enabled to collect our thoughts, and learned that nearly the whole foreign colony were in the same position as ourselves, including the Governor, Sir John Bowring, most of the Government officials, and the officers and crews of many of the vessels in port, who had all been supplied with bread by the same baker, the principal one in the place, a Chinaman named Allum. Probably a more remarkable sight was never witnessed than was seen in the Queen's road that morning, as the people hurried to and fro, scarcely knowing where they were going or what they were doing; all had a dazed and bewildered look, and no one could tell what would be the end of it. Confidence was, however, gradually restored, as it became generally reported that the consequences were not likely to be so serious as was at first anticipated, but still a very uneasy feeling continued to prevail among the victims, and instead of the usual invitation to visitors, 'Have a glass of sherry?' it was, 'Take a little warm water and mustard,' and the latter was almost the sole beverage of the day. Very fortunately the charge put in bread was so heavy—there being enough arsenic in an ordinary slice to kill three or four people—that its presence was felt in an unmistakable way before it had time to get absorbed into the system, so that in most cases it was removed without much mischief being done, though several deaths that occurred soon after were attributed to the poisoning. If the dose had not been so large as to lead to the prompt discovery of the attempt, the tragedy would have been one of the most terrible recorded in history, as nearly all the foreigners in Hong Kong must have perished, and the place been rendered so defenceless that it might perhaps have been easily captured and occupied by the Chinese which is probably what was intended.

"The perpetrator of the deed escaped to Macao early in the morning, with all his family, in a small steamer he had chartered. I returned to that place in the afternoon, and, soon after our arrival there, Allum was arrested on the demand of the Hong Kong authorities, and conveyed to the station on the Praya. I was present, with a number of other victims of the poisoning, when he was brought in, and such was the excitement that I am certain he would have been lynched on the spot had he not been well guarded; but the angry crowd had to content themselves with flourishing their sticks in his face, and expressing their opinion of him in the most forcible 'pidgin English' at their command. He was at once conveyed to Hong Kong under a strong escort, and in due course was tried under British law, before a British jury, and as the only evidence available was that of men in his employ, of course, none of them knew anything about it, and, much to the general disgust, he had to be acquitted of the charge made against him. He was, however, deported from the colony as a dangerous character, was well rewarded, it was reported, by his own Government, and went to Siam, where it is said he flourished and became a rich man. The incident intensified the feeling of uneasiness existing among foreigners, and the dread of assassination was ever present. Many people would not touch food that had passed through Chinese hands, and even oranges, eggs, and such like were subjected to careful examination before being eaten. Certainly, life in that neighbourhood was not pleasant in those days, but, strange to say, the relations existing between foreigners and Chinese at the more Nothern parts continued to be perfectly friendly, and were not at all affected by the hostilities at the South."

The Chinese authorities have a system of securing steadiness and uniformity in the prices of commodities which has the merit of simplicity; but unfortunately it appears from the complaints of the traders in that country to be open to abuses. It consists in appointing a class of public arbitrators and appraisers known as "Ching Chi," who declare the just and proper prices of all things that come into the markets for sale. Perhaps this is not much more anomalous than the time-hallowed custom of fixing the price of bread by *fiat* of the Lord Mayor, which was still in existence within the memory of living persons. But bread is only one article; and Lord Mayors are not easily counterfeited, whereas there are, it appears, sham Ching Chi going about with forged credentials. As these impostors are said to make all sorts of exactions, practise all manner of hardships upon the petty dealers and hawkers, and create a general disturbance in the market, the vigilant eye of the young Emperor will, no doubt, be directed to these grievances.

SPORTING NOTES.

Le Nord though only second for the Two Thousand was favourite for the Derby "for money," when the mail left. It seems that the prediction that backers of lots of four will have considerably the worst of their transactions will be verified, for, in all probability, when the day arrives, they will have only two to run for them, and neither of these may be the favourite. Le Nord had greatly improved in all respects during the last few weeks. Heaume is the most forward in condition of Baron Rothschild's three-year-olds, and it appeared tolerably certain that he would run for the two thousand, and if he had won that race start for the Newmarket Stakes of £6,500 on May 21; but if he is beaten on the 30th, Le Nord will probably be brought out for that event, instead of being reserved for the Derby.

St. Serf, who was recommended several months ago as far and away the best outsider in the Two Thousand and Derby, has thrown nearly all the Newmarket critics into paroxysms of praise; and he has been backed for so much money that ridiculously short odds are now accepted about him, considering that his supporters can know nothing about his capabilities. It is desperate fatuity to inves heavily on a horse for such races, merely because he is remarkably good-looking and a fine goer. St. Serf very much resembles St. Simon, but he is on a bigger scale.

There has been a marked disposition to bet against Surefoot for the Derby, although he was very firm for the Two Thousand. I do not fancy that his friends have any cause for alarm writes a tipster,as fresh books are probably being opened,and his position in the market must inevivitably be weakened by the heavy and continuous investments on Le Nord.

During the winter it was predicted that Clover would win a good race early in the season, while the ground was still right. It will be remembered that M. Blanc's horse broke down while running in the Derby three days after he had won the Prix du Jockey Club, but, having been very judiciously treated, he was sent to Newmarket, and there he was trained until a fortnight ago, when he returned to Chantilly, and last week he won the rich Prix du Cadran very cleverly from M. Lupin's Aerolithe, who was a good performer last season, and behind them were M. Ephrussi's Pourtant and the Duc de Feltre's Archille, who ran second to Clover for the Prix du Jockey Club, and who started favourite for the Omnium last autumn. Achille has also been trained at Newmarket of late.

There was some good racing at Northampton, the most interesting event being the Althorp Park Stakes. The two-year-old running at Leicester and Liverpool turned out to be unreliable, owing to the dreadful state of the ground at those meetings. In the Brocklesby Macuneas finished some distance in front of Jessamy, but at Northampton Lord Hartington's colt beat him very easily indeed. Simonian and Polenta were considered to be the best two-years-olds that ran at the early meetings.

The Ascott Plate was won by White Feather, by Retreat, a brother to Saint Serge, with whom Lord Randolph Churchill won some good stakes two years ago. The colt was bought by Mr. Redfern at Doncaster for 200 gs. The favourite was the Duchess of Montrose's Lady Heron, by Galliard,who cost 760 gs. during the July week; and she ought to have been well tried, considering the manner in which she was backed, but she ran very badly, and so did the Duke of Portland's Basket, who was reported to be better than St. Bridget. Charm, who will win the next time she runs on firmer ground, is in reserve for the £3,000 stake at Kempton Park of May 9.

The Breeders' Stake at Leicester which was the most important race of last week, lay at the finish between Lord Zetland's heavily-engaged colt by St. Simon out of Esa (who has been named Friar Lubin) and Mr. Maple's Prince Hampton, who had been very highly tried, and on whom the money was really piled, but the former won rather easily, and it is said that the favourite had been amiss, in which case it was leather-headed imbecility to start him. Friar Lubin is a compact, racing-like colt, and he looks as if he would stand plenty of work. The fact that Lord Zetland has brought out so good an animal quite at the beginning of the season justifies the expectation that he will have something exceedingly smart to carry his colours later on—probably at Ascot—and this may turn out to be Grammont, who is half-brother, by St. Simon to Margarine.

Mr. Lowther has a colt of very great promise in Cleator, who is own brother to Workington, and is the most heavily-engaged two-year-old in training. Cleator was in the same trial as Friar Lubin,and there was not 3 lb. between them, although he is very backward, and, indeed, Lord Zetland's colt will also be much benefited by time. Romance, by Galopin out of Burgundy, a filly that was brought for Baron Hirsch at Newmarket last July for 1,950 gs., was backed for a good deal of money at Leicester, on the strength of her having been well galloped with Cloudberry, who won a race at Liverpool, and whose victory was probably an arrant fluke. Romance ran very well and will do better next time, but she will be a roarer before the season is over. Her next engagement is in the Bedford Plate at the Second Spring Meeting, in which, by the way, she may again meet Prince Hampton, who only beat her by a head three weeks ago.

The City and Suburban betting was a mere puddle, says a home paper, and there was no genuine market on any handicap until within two or three days of runnig, excepting only the Lincolnshire, Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire. Two dangerous candidates were removed by the disqualification of L'Abbesse de Jouarre and the breakdown of Minthe, who was greatly fancied at Newmarket. Pioneer has been favourite ever since the weights appeared, and he is certainly thrown in; and, with Father Confessor in the stable, no mistake ought to be made in trying him. Pioneer has been doing very good work at Newmarket, and many of the best judges there expect that he will win the race, but it would not in the least surprise me if he were scratched, for the stable have not backed him: nor, indeed, has there been a chance of doing so. On the other hand, he is not likely to get another such chance, for, while he has only 7st. 8lb. to carry next week, he has 8st. 9lb. in the Kempton race, for which he did not accept, so that it would not be good business to keep him for the Royal Hunt Cup.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Wednesday (16th ult.), Mr. J. H. Houldsworth was appointed a steward of the club, in succession to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., who (his term of office having expired) retires by rotation. Mr. Houldsworth, one of the most popular and honoured members of the Jockey Club, never bets, and races for the pure love of the sport. He has a large number of horses in training at Newmarket by Ryan, as well as a large breeding establishement there, which comprises one of the choicest collections of mares in any public or private stud. It is stated that the motion by Lord Durham, "That a short-hand reporter be admitted to all future meetings of the club," was carried.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting was begun on Tuesday (15th ult.) The sport was good, and the number of runners in the various events large. The company present was not very numerous. They were favoured with fine weather. Racing opened with the Trial Stakes, in which Lord Penrhyn's Mistrust proved successful, and the same nobleman won the Fitzwilliam Plate with Royal Nun, who defeated twelve competitors, including the favourite Cleator. Eleven runners went to the post for the Crawfurd Plate, and Lord George, who was made favourite, won easily for Prince Soltykoff, whose colours were carried to victory in the same race last year by Love-in-idleness. Mr. Combe's Imogene was second on Tuesday (15th ultimo) and Lord Penrhyn's Noble Chieftain third. Mr. Abington's King of Diamonds defeated fifteen opponents in the Visitors' Handicap, and the same gentleman's Touchwood won the Riddlesworth Stakes. Mr. Milner's Shall We Remember won the Thirty-second New Biennial Stakes, and Mr. R. S. Evans's Skiff the Double Trial Stakes. On Wednesday (16th ultimo) the sport was hardly of so interesting a character as on the opening day, and the favourites were several times unsuccessful. The Babraham Stakes were won by the new steward (Mr. Houldsworth) with Evergreen, backed at 6 to 1, who defeated a better favourite in Father Confessor. Prince Soltykoff's Gold and Sheen were second and third respectively. Lord Randolph Churchill won two races. His Lordship's Blue Peter defeated fifteen opponents in the First Welter Handicap, and his Trapezoid won the Selling Two Year Old Plate. Blue Peter is engaged in the Chaddesden Plate at Derby on Saturday—the colt's weight for which is 8 st. 12 lb., inclusive of a 12 lb. penalty.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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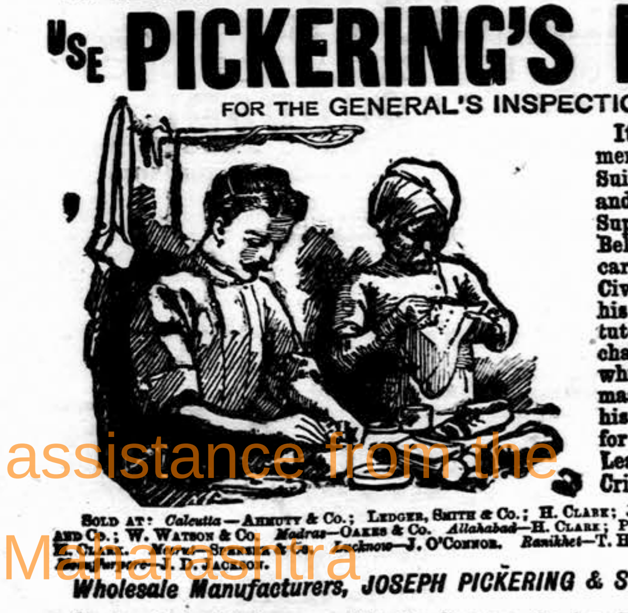

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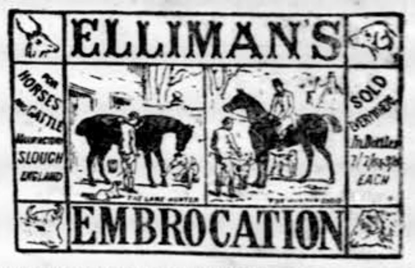

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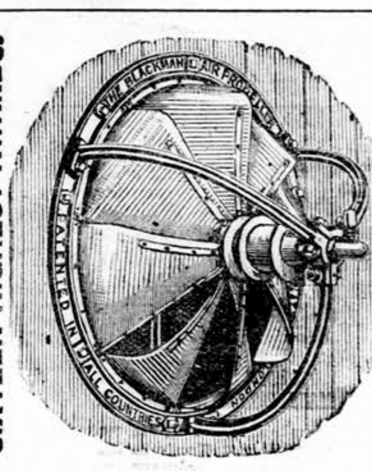

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